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••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Hoover Makes Climax Appeal

Herriot Denies Spanish Talk

American Homes Are Re-Done

Canada Has Wheat-Aid Puzzle

Parties File Campaign Costs

Are Revolvers on Way Out?

PRESIDENT HOOVER brings his campaign for reelection to a climax by challenging the nation to choose, not between two candidates, but between two philosophies of government. The Republican thought, he holds, preserves the freedom of the citizens for initiative and enterprise; the Democratic theory gives complete domination to the Federal Government. His militant speech is broadcast from Madison Square Garden, where its largest crowd gives him a reception and response almost without precedent. His onslaught and defense show the new Hoover in full emergence. He is no more the slow-speaking, conservative engineer. Aroused and fired, he becomes a strange but tremendously effective anomaly—He is the fighting Quaker.

¶ Spain hears French Premier Herriot deny in emphatic terms that he visits Madrid to gain permission to transport French troops across Spanish soil in time of need. The denial follows an outburst by Spanish students against "French militarism." M. Herriot explains that he came only to cement the ties of fraternity between his own and the new Republic. How could he be preparing for war, he demands, when only the day before he presented Europe with what it had been needing and waiting for—an advanced plan for organizing and perpetuating its peace?

¶ A Department of Commerce committee is getting the American home on the repair list. Committee records show $55,000,000 spent or being spent for labor and material in renovating homes in 71 cities. There's a kick in this campaign. In Detroit the gaping public was given a shining example; a rundown house was moved into a down-town park and completely rejuvenated under the town's eyes. Parades, bands and banners play a part. In one city special phone operators rang up hundreds of owners of shabby homes and dropped tactful suggestions. They contrived to leave the home-owner wondering—"What do the neighbors think of me, anyway?"

¶ Can Canadian wheat go to England via United States ports and still enjoy the British preference of 6 cents a bushel under the Ottawa agreements? With winter coming and St. Lawrence River shipping points closing, much wheat will go, as usual, into conveniently reached American elevators for shipment as required. Can it remain an original consignment and claim its preference? Only the British Government can say. To send the wheat by rail to Halifax or St. John would cost more than the 6 cents. The Canadian farmer must find where he stands—For the moment he poises uncertainly between profit and loss.

¶ Germany sees the Government enter into active competition with the Hitler Fascists in training the nation's youth. Gen. Edwin von Steulpnagel, former Reichswehr officer, is put in charge of a movement to bring German children under instruction in military fundamentals. For some time this work has been left to party organizations. A parade of 90,000 children at Potsdam, reviewed by Adolf Hitler, showed how far the Fascists have gone. All the contending elements in Germany recognize one great fact—The future lies in the children's hands.

¶ Washington learns that national political campaigns cost money and heaps of it. The several parties have now filed reports of receipts and expenditures with the clerk of the House of Representatives. The Democratic receipts since June 1 have amounted to $1,069,654 and disbursements to $926,208. The Republicans have received $1,554,817 and have spent $1,454,179. The funds gathered and expended by the Socialists are insignificant compared with those of the two major parties. They needed less because their candidate for President does not travel in a special train—Mr. Norman Thomas loads himself into a "standard" and tucks away for the night in an "upper."

¶ Scotland Yard uncovers an organized bootleg trade in pocket firearms for the use of criminals. Alien smugglers wait to sell or even rent the English crook his gun. Many London holdups have been made with wooden imitation pistols. Real revolvers, used for intimidation, are seldom fired, owing to the heavy penalties. If Scotland Yard cannot halt the bootleg flow of guns, it will attempt to gather in all weapons. Some day both sides of the Atlantic will put the revolver on trial and ask it to prove of what real usefulness it is to mankind—And after that people who wish to see revolvers will be directed to museums.

British Investors Turn to Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

GREAT BRITAIN has more than £500,000,000 invested in Argentina, according to Dr. Manuel de Malbrain, Argentine Ambassador, in an address here.

He indicated that the prosperity of Argentina had its influence on prosperity in this country, and cited that many of the investors interested in Argentine business include a vast number of the humbler sections of the Scottish community.

Powers Seek Parking Place For Armament

Spain Not Likely to Provide Site—Keeps on Neutral Land

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

Spain is much in the international news. The French Prime Minister made a visit to the Spanish President. This fact alone emphasized the excellent relations of the two Republics. It was needed because, when the Spanish Republicans were in exile in Paris, a few of them developed grievances against the French authorities; and afterward, when their efforts succeeded, and ex-King Alfonso was in exile in Paris, it was complained that the French authorities treated him with excessive ceremony.

If only to remove this impression, it was desirable to have an exchange of visits. But at once speculation runs ahead; and we are informed that Spain is to enter into a sort of alliance with France.

Contrary to Traditions

Such an alliance would be altogether contrary to the traditional policy of Spain. Spain has come to be looked upon as the chief neutral country in Europe; and the recent formation of a loosely bound Group of Eight, of which Spain is the head, at Geneva, emphasized its idea of neutrality. For the members of the group are essentially neutrals.

It would be contrary to all Spanish political thought, whether Royalist or Republican, to range the country on the side of France or any other country. The Italo-Spanish entente, established a few years ago, when Spain was still under the Dictatorship, had no real importance; it was a sentimental inconsequence.

The suggestion has been made that now France seeks to enter into an agreement with Spain for the laying down of railroads over which French troops from Africa can be transported in the event of European trouble. Nothing could be more improbable than Spanish acquiescence in such a plan, which, however convenient to France, would only involve Spain in difficulties.

At the same time, another scheme, which is altogether contradictory to the first, is put forward. It is that the nations should deposit tanks, heavy artillery, air bombers, and so forth, in some neutral country, as one deposits one's hat and stick in the cloakroom.

Neutral Cloakroom Needed

It is contradictory, because Spain is mentioned as the cloakroom. Obviously, the cloakroom must be neutral, and cannot be bound by any understanding to a particular country, much less admit the transport of troops across its territory. It is solemnly written, with unconscious humor, that in Spain such a depot would be well beyond the reach of Germany! Why Germany? It would, on the other hand, be well within the reach of France.

These proposals for the parking, instead of the destruction, of arms under some unworkable international military scheme, break down because, among many other reasons, the arms could only be deposited in a neutral country, and any neutral country which accepted such a trust would be in peril of losing its neutrality. Switzerland, of course, at once saw that if it consented to such a course, it would be at the mercy of events. Spain cannot fail to see that it would be placed in an awkward position were it to take charge of the weapons of possible belligerents.

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THINGS PRESENT

The Letters to the Monitor are always worth reading. Especial attention today is invited to "Beer Taxes and the 'Forgotten Man'." Editorial page.

"An Appeal for the Under Dog," an editorial, is worth your while. And there is a chuckle or two in its neighbor, "The Lure of Manganese."

"Questions on Winter Pruning" on the Home Building and Gardens page has some sound advice. (And won't a certain member of our staff be astonished when he sees his bird bath in the new feature, "From a Home Builder's Note Book"!).

Have you ever looked after someone's dog while the owner was away? Then you will thoroughly enjoy "Looking After James" on the Home Forum page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Will it promote temperance to have liquor sold openly, on the best business locations, and by high pressure methods, by men who make money by increasing their sales? Tomorrow's "Prohibition Facts" will carry the answer.

Wednesday brings the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page, and the weekly Aviation column.

HERRIOT DENIES MILITARY MOVE IN MADRID VISIT

French Premier Declares Maintenance of Peace Is Fixed Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Nov. 1—The French Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot, today vigorously denied that his visit to the Spanish capital, where he arrived Monday, has anything to do with preparations for the contingency of war. "I have come to Spain," he said in an official statement, "to bring a message of fraternity from the French Republic and to say how sincere and how profound is our desire to see the democratic aims of the Spanish Republic put into practicable use and to dissipate any other impressions that may have existed."

M. Herriot's declaration was a sequel to a demonstration yesterday against "French militarism" which was staged by students and extreme political factions on his arrival. Rumors have been rife that France is anxious for an understanding with Spain which would give the right to transport French troops to and from Africa across Spanish territory in time of need.

It is generally agreed that Spain would not consider any further military commitments beyond that already contained in the League of Nations Covenant pledging it to afford facilities for the passage of troops "to protect the Covenant of the League." On the other hand, it is also admitted that M. Herriot's visit means the end of any understanding that may have existed between Italy and Spain as the result of a secret treaty believed to have been negotiated by Signor Benito Mussolini and Gen. Primo de Rivera, who was the Spanish dictator at the time.

Republican papers today describe M. Herriot as one of the great "peace lords" of Europe. M. Herriot himself in his protest against yesterday's demonstration says "nothing could have upset me more than the fact that part of the youth of Spain, however few in number, should have believed me capable of coming to this country to prepare for war precisely on the day following that on which I presented to Europe the most advanced project yet brought forward for organizing peace."

Nevada Holiday Taken to Assist Trade and Banks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—After a conference at the White House today, Gov. Fred B. Balzar of Nevada said he had informed President Hoover that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had directed two men to investigate financial need in his State prior to acting upon a requested loan for $2,000,000.

The Nevada Governor said he told Mr. Hoover that aid was needed for his State's banks because of the low price of livestock. He said, "It may be necessary to carry some of our citizens over until next spring."

RENO, Nev., Nov. 1 (AP)—A business and bank "holiday" extending until Nov. 12 was declared throughout the State of Nevada today by Lieut.-Gov. Morley Griswold, acting in the absence of Gov. Fred B. Balzar, who is in the East.

The Lieutenant-Governor said the reason he was calling the "holiday" was "the conviction that business, banks, bank depositors and the entire people of the State of Nevada will be best protected by the action."

Simultaneously with this statement, Mr. George Wingfield, president of 11 banks, three of which are in Reno, announced a reorganization of his chain of banks was "made necessary by conditions" and that the reorganization would be undertaken at once.

Lilliputian Models Display New Styles

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Outsizes in clothes are completely out—in London at any rate—to judge from the latest models seen in the windows of one of the best-known stores, where a little revue of winter fashions, perfect in every detail, is being displayed in clay figures of lilliputian dimensions.

The setting for the revue is a mounting stage on which the tiny figures are seen strolling with their pet dogs, lounging on settees, or, in the case of children, playing with Yo-Yos. The charm that anything produced in miniature has for the public attracts crowds to the window. It has been pointed out that the small amount of space they occupy provides an opportunity for displaying a greatly varied selection of garments.

Red Tape Galore Adorns Legs of Federal Chairs

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 1 (AP)—A bulletin posted in the Federal Building here today calls for "sealed bid in duplicate" for the repair of a broken chair leg which will be opened here and forwarded to the United States Treasury Department for approval and award.

Should there be no bids, Mr. J. P. Smith, Postmaster, explained, he is authorized to have the work done at his own discretion. Mr. Smith stated that these regulations have to be followed.

Means Test Is Storm Center Of Jobless Issue in Britain

Investigation of Private Resources of Applicants for Dole Leads to Riots in Many Places—Labor Party Is Opposed to Direct Action

In view of the recent serious disorders in Britain in connection with the unemployment problem, the following article, the last of two dealing with the causes of the crisis and the efforts of the Government to bring it under control, should prove of timely interest.

By GODFREY LIAS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The regrettable outbreaks which have occurred in various parts of England during the past two months have almost all been connected with dislike of the system introduced last year by the National Government of making unemployment relief proportionate to the private means of the recipient.

Unemployment insurance money is paid regardless of the means of the applicant. But when insurance benefits cease at the end of six months out of work, the man without a job has to apply for what are called transitional benefits and these are only paid if the public assistance authority is satisfied that the applicant needs the money. The insurance benefits are on a contributory basis. The transitional benefits are a definite "dole" paid by the state to any bona fide insured worker who is unable to get a job.

The colossal nature of the problem can be gauged from the fact that between Jan. 25 and Aug. 6 this year some 840,000 unemployed applied for transitional benefits and had to undergo the "means test." About 18 per cent had their applications refused and there is a tendency for the proportion to increase. Of the remainder, some were granted full and the remainder partial benefits. But every one of the 840,000 had to submit to searching inquiry as to his private means.

Here, then, is the background of a situation which is to occupy the serious attention of Parliament in the near future. Unrest has certainly been growing. It has been most noticeable in Lancashire, where riots—all connected with the means test—have occurred in various places.

In Liverpool, with its suburb Birkenhead on the other side of the Mersey, clashes with the police went on for several days last September. In West Ham, Croydon and Edmonton—all in the London area where unemployment is comparatively low—and also in Birmingham, there have also been outbreaks. All of them have been easily quelled, although in some cases not until the

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GRAIN FARMER FINDS RIDDLE IN OTTAWA PACT

Question of British Preference on Broken Cargoes Under Discussion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 1—Will Canadian grain shipped to the United Kingdom via Buffalo and New York and other United States routes enjoy the British preference of 6 cents per bushel if the shipment is broken or interrupted in any way?

That is a question of real concern to the western farmer at the present time, the answer to which will mean probably the difference between doing business at a profit or a loss.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the lake shippers, the maritime ports of Halifax and St. John and the railway elevator companies in Canada and New York City and State will be affected in only lesser degree by the decision arrived at.

The answer to the riddle (for until the MacDonald Government speaks it remains just that) lies in the interpretation of Article 1 of the Canada-United Kingdom trade agreement, which reads:

"Orders shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Import Duties Act, 1932, which will insure the continuance after Nov. 15, 1932, of entry free of duty into the United Kingdom of goods consigned from any part of the British Empire and grown, produced or manufactured in Canada which by virtue of that act are now free of duty."

Goods "consigned" to British markets by way of United States ports travel under a bill of lading and retain their identity. In the case of grain, however, this is obviously impossible, as the grain goes into storage in American elevators in common with numerous other grain shipments until such time as the overseas market can absorb it. At present all wheat shipped via the United States bears a bill of lading

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Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

91—How Many Wets Want State or Local Prohibition?

THERE are many who oppose the Eighteenth Amendment on the ground that the control of liquor should be left to the states. One cannot help wondering whether they are merely opposed to national prohibition or to all prohibition—national, state, and local. Doubtless there are some who, on purely constitutional grounds, oppose national prohibition but are ardent supporters of prohibition in their own states or local governments.

None of the great wet organizations, however, have ever attracted notice by the ardency of their support of any kind of prohibition. They are opposed to all prohibition. When some of the states were dry and the Federal Government wet, they did all they could to prevent the states from being dry. They even invoked the power of the Federal Government to prevent dry states from excluding liquor from wet states. They fought every move to give dry states that power. That shows how much they care for states rights, to say nothing of state prohibition.

BUDGET BUREAU PAVING WAY FOR CUTTING COSTS

Works Secretly on Plan for Reorganization of Federal Machine

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—Well out of range of political campaign charges of Government extravagance and promises of great economies in case of victory, the Federal Budget Bureau is quietly preparing the groundwork for a complete reorganization of the executive machine.

Steadily, week after week, the staff under Col. J. Clawson Roop, Director of the Budget, have been pulling apart federal departments, bureaus, commissions and all other classifications of subordinate government agencies and fitting them together again, in theory, into a new plan of federal organization which will have efficiency and economy for major objectives.

The task was set by President Hoover who has ordered all departmental chiefs to pare their budgets for the coming fiscal year to the bone. But whether Mr. Hoover or Governor Roosevelt is elected on Nov. 8 the groundwork will have been prepared for new economies and the new administration will be able to present the taxpayer with a reduction in federal expenditures which may run as high as 20 or over 25 per cent of the present budget.

Actual eliminations of, or consolidations in, government subdivisions planned by Colonel Roop are being kept secret due to the terrific political opposition aroused every time the elimination of a single federal office is suggested. It is almost axiomatic in the federal establishment that economy change must be sprung as a surprise to be effective.

Executive orders are being prepared for all phases of reorganization, which can be achieved by this method under terms of the Economy Act, passed by the last session of Congress. The orders will be referred to Congress when it convenes. If it fails to disapprove within two months, the order will automatically become effective.

Meanwhile there is a large field of potential economies in which the President has authority to proceed at will. They include public health activities, personnel administration, merchant marine, conservation, education, the Mexican War Commission and "such activities of the War and Navy Departments as may be common to both."

Accomplishments to date include the merging of the Federal Radio Commission with the radio divisions of the Department of Commerce, the steamboat inspection service with the bureau of navigation of the Department of Commerce, the personnel classification board with the Civil Service Commission and a reduction in the size of the United States Shipping Board.

From past remarks of President Hoover's it is known that he also would like to unite all personnel activities under a single administrator and all public health, merchant marine, educational, agricultural research and conservation work under assistant secretaries for each activity.

Merging of the Army and Navy into a single department of national defense has long been advocated as a major economy measure. It appears, however, to have been successfully blocked by the powerful opposition of both services, their friends in Congress and the Cabinet officers.

OIL FIRM ADOPTS SHORT WEEK

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—A five-day week has been adopted by the Associated Oil Company as a maximum for all employees, it was announced here yesterday. The move is designed "to make possible the employment of several hundred additional workers."

MOSES FINDS DEMOCRATIC HOPES FADING

New Hampshire Standing by G. O. P. With 'Granite' Firmness, He Says

By RUSH JONES

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 1—New Hampshire is still the Granite State of Republicanism. It is true that attrition has had some effect and that the granite has shown some signs of crumbling, but "not too much, not enough to lose the State for the Republicans," say the leaders of the party.

They all admit that former New Hampshire majorities will not be in evidence this year, but the solid granite, holding fast, will be sufficient to reëlect Senator George H. Moses and Gov. John G. Winant.

Of course the fight centers around Senator Moses. He is the spearhead of the Republican attack and conversely he must bear the brunt of the assault of the Democrats. But as the Senator delights in political combat and has been brought up on it, so to speak, he is in his element and the G. O. P. is losing nothing.

"'My boy, senators always have to fight to win,' said Senator William E. Chandler to me in one more than ordinarily bitter campaign," remarked Senator Moses. "I've found that to be true. I've always had to fight and I always have won and I'm going to win this time."

Did Not Boast

The Senator did not boast as he made this remark. That's out of his line. He's direct and characteristically frank even in the windup of a most unusual campaign. Telling just how he adduces the asserted fact that he's going to be elected he explained: "I'm a political actuary." And then he plunged into a statistical analysis of the votes of the New Hampshire counties in the last half score of years. He showed what the Republican strength and weakness is in the counties. He makes all the allowance in the world for the effects of the business, agricultural and industrial slump.

"The state ticket is safe, too," added the Senator. "Governor Winant will be reëlected." He says he is sure about the two Republi-

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Oregon Suspends Loans Under Its Veterans' Aid Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 1—Loans and all cash payments, authorized under the Oregon World War veterans' state aid act, have been suspended by the World War Veterans' State Aid Commission, due to exhaustion of funds. The home loan program will be resumed, it is planned, as soon as bonds can be floated and funds made available.

Heavy delinquencies in loan payments, due to economic conditions, and the expansion of the original state aid act to embrace thousands of ex-service men not contemplated by the authors are held by the commission to be responsible for the financial impasse.

When the Legislature amended the state aid act and permitted all veterans who had obtained cash bonuses from the State to pay back these gratuities and apply for loans, it opened the way for 22,000 more ex-service men than had been contemplated under the original act to become eligible for loans up to $3000 each from the State. A heavy demand for loans has been made during the past year.

Until loans again are possible in Oregon the veterans' commission will attempt to lower loan delinquencies which, according to its executive secretary, have trebled during the past three years. It will attempt to liquidate more than $2,000,000 worth of property which has reverted to the State through failure of veterans to pay. The number of delinquent loans in 1930 was 906, as compared with 1367 in 1931 and 2693 in 1932. During the same period the number of properties reverting to the State increased from 708 to 1084.

The Oregon act allowed veterans the privilege of a cash bonus of $15 a month of service or a loan of $3000 upon real property.

French Find No Art In Telephone Poles

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

TELEPHONE poles may have their place, but that place is not anywhere near historic monuments, the French Government has decided. A new decree, recently put into effect by the Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, declares that "lines must be strung and poles placed in such a manner that they do not deface or diminish the beauty of artistic monuments, ruins, sites and picturesque landscapes."

Within the past month no less than 249 telephone poles have accordingly been removed.

Roosevelt Off On Last Link Of Trip Home

Candidate's New England Tour Has Its High Spot in Big Boston Rally

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt left Boston today for his home in Hyde Park, N. Y., following an address at the Boston Arena last night which was the high light of a hurried speaking invasion of New England.

The Governor's itinerary and probable stopping places for brief speeches was scheduled to take his automobile party to Dedham, Plainville, North Attleboro, Mass.; Pawtucket, Providence, Woonsocket, R. I.; Blackstone, Millbury, Worcester, Leicester, Spencer, Brookfield, Ware, Palmer and Springfield, Mass., and Manchester, Hartford, Winsted and Canaan, Conn.

The Democratic candidate's appearance at the Arena rally was the climax of a busy day. Leaving Groton at 8 a. m. yesterday, Governor Roosevelt crossed Massachusetts into New Hampshire and Maine. Large crowds welcomed him everywhere, but his reception in New Hampshire was noticeably less spontaneous than in Massachusetts and Maine. He spoke before a big crowd at City Hall in Portland. Following Atlantic Highway No. 1, the Governor was an hour late in reaching Boston.

The Democratic candidate appeared on the Arena platform at 10:30 o'clock. He received a prolonged ovation. Local Democratic candidates had their say in the long preliminaries. As the time for the main event approached, Mayor Curley began to speak which, it appeared, was Governor Ely's cue to step out in public view thereby evoking a stormy interruption to the Mayor's remarks. At first obviously nettled, the Mayor finally decided to lead three cheers for Governor Ely. The gesture was submerged in the steady roar of acclaim for the Governor of the Commonwealth.

Lasted Ten Minutes

Governor Roosevelt's reception lasted 10 minutes. It lacked the unrestrained enthusiasm which greeted Mr. Alfred E. Smith a few days ago. The Governor sparred for a few moments with trivialities about his trip, and his Massachusetts heritage. Then he admitted that he had tuned in on the radio for the start of President Hoover's Madison Square Garden address.

He did not oppose the ideals which Mr. Hoover expressed in his conception of the fundamentals of the American system, he indicated. But what he wished to make clear was that it was the purpose of the Democratic Party to restore those fundamentals. He criticized President Hoover with a note of bitterness at times. He charged him with turning from aloofness and disdain to yielding to the temptation to indulge in personalities.

Unemployment was the theme of his address. He propounded a vaguely presented program for federal relief to the unemployed in states where adequate assistance had not been administered. Instead of the wild outbursts of applause which Mayor Curley had enjoined city employees to inject after every period, mild waves of handclapping marked the more general tenor of approval. The clear-cut, sharp speech of the Democratic candidate was a marked contrast to the raucous

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College Studies of Cottonseed Uses Add Millions to Wealth of South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Millions of dollars have been added to the wealth of the Southland through efforts of two major universities, which have, through exhaustive research, almost revolutionized the mammoth cottonseed industry. The institutions, University of Tennessee and Texas Agricultural and Mechanical, now are being assisted in research endeavor by the recently organized Institute of Cottonseed Oil Foods.

Cottonseed and its by-products are used in a great majority of American industries. Everything from a juicy ham sandwich, minus only the mustard, to cosmetics, soap and artificial silk and leather, can be made from cottonseed, according to Prof. W. R. Woolrich, of the mechanical engineering department of the University of Tennessee.

"There are two institutions in the South, the University of Tennessee and Texas A. and M., that are working on the research problems of the cottonseed oil industry," Professor Woolrich said. This industry necessarily operates on a very close margin of profit, and only the more efficient plants can hope to continue to exist. If the cotton oil industry is to retain its supremacy against the rapidly encroaching competition of fruit, grain and other vegetable oils, it must assume a position of leadership in research relating to production methods.

Smokeless powders, writing paper, airplane wings, varnishes, photographic films and phonograph records are made from the linters, fuzzy substance surrounding the cottonseed. Soap, lard, washing powder, roofing tar, bread, crackers and automobile top dressing comes from the cottonseed. The cottonseed industry was recently the medium for relieving a great share of the South's unemployment problem. Many thousands of workers are employed in the seasonal operation of the cottonseed mills, particularly in the Memphis vicinity — capital of the cottonseed world

HOOVER AIMS TO FINISH UP IN THE WEST

Springfield, Ill., St. Louis Friday and May Go to Pacific Coast

NEW YORK SPEECH IS WIDELY PRAISED

Vare Greeting in Philadelphia Taken to Mean Pennsylvania for G. O. P.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 — With only a week remaining before election day, President Hoover made plans today for his final campaign drive in the Midwest and possibly to the Pacific coast, buoyed up by the tremendous popular response received last night at Madison Square Garden.

The spontaneous outburst in New York was of a type which even the Republican candidate in observing an ascending scale of popular enthusiasm for his recent speeches had not anticipated. Twenty-two thousand persons jammed Madison Square Garden, until the New York Fire Department padlocked doors against further entry; another 40,000 milled about outside, and a huge overflow meeting gathered at Carnegie Hall.

This came as the culmination of a trip from the capital, in which he was greeted warmly at Baltimore; had an ovation from 50,000 at Philadelphia as Mr. William S. Vare, Republican leader, introduced him, and a further riotous assembly at Newark.

Final plans for the new trip were not announced from the White House, but campaign headquarters at Chicago scheduled speeches at Springfield, Ill., Friday afternoon and another speech that night at St. Louis. Formal notice of the 1932 campaign trips, expected to carry President Hoover further West than any previous one, and perhaps to the Pacific coast, are expected momentarily.

Encouraging telegrams from all over the country told Mr. Hoover today that he had once more pleased his partisans by his New York address denouncing the Roosevelt "new deal" as something that "would destroy the very foundations of the American system.

At the same time party leaders interpreted Mr. Vare's handshake and greeting at Philadelphia yesterday as meaning that the powerful Vare machine will go down the line for Mr. Hoover on election day, presumably assuring him the 36 electoral votes of that state.

Hoover Sees Overturn Of American System Of Government Loom

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—President Hoover, in the climactic speech of his whirlwind campaign for reelection, made a fighting bid for continuation of the nation's confidence at Madison Square Garden last night before the biggest crowd in the history of that arena.

Naming names and in a tone easily the most outspoken and aggressive that has marked his canvass of precedent-breaking vigor, the President assailed the program of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and his supporters for "a new deal" as one that "threatens to break down our form of government" and "to destroy the very foundations of our American system.

He stressed what he felt was the danger of turning the Government over to a political party whose leaders were "exponents of a social philosophy different from the traditional philosophy of the American people," and declared that the nation was faced in this election with the choice, not between two men, but between this philosophy, masquerading as "liberalism," and one rising securely on the foundation built through generations of testing and struggle, and which under Republican administration has kept intact the freedom of the citizens for individual initiative and enterprise.

Lists Leaders by Name

"We must look into the type of leaders who are campaigning for the Democratic ticket, whose philosophies have been well known all their lives," he continued. " . . . I refer particularly to Senator Norris, Senator La Follette, Senator Cutting, Senator Huey Long, Senator Wheeler, William R. Hearst. . . .

"Unless these men feel assurance of support to their ideas, they certainly would not be supporting these candidates and the Democratic Party. The seal of these men indicates that they have some confidence that they will have voice in the administration of this Government.

"I say at once that the changes proposed from all these Democratic principals and allies are of the most profound and penetrating character. If they are brought about, this will not be the America which we have known in the past."

The industrial East had rallied by the hundreds of thousands to the President's progress since early morning through centers of industry and commerce as he came up from Washington on this single sortie of his campaign into the states of the eastern seaboard centering on the home state of the Democratic presidential candidate. From the moment he arrived at Pennsylvania Station here in the early evening, save for a brief dinner respite when, with Mrs. Hoover, he had his first quiet

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RESERVE NEEDS FOR BUSINESS ARE POINTED OUT

Protection of Capital Investment Is Discussed Before Accountants

Means of protecting capital investments through intelligent accountancy was discussed last night by Prof. Philip Cabot of the Harvard Business School, before the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants.

Holders of stocks and bonds, he pointed out, have a vital interest in the preservation of the capital sum which they have invested. They are forced to rely upon the management of industry to set aside adequate reserves, which will replace any earning equipment which has been impaired, either by wear and tear, by obsolescence, or by a decline in the market for the products.

Professor Cabot outlined the three major contingencies which business must provide for by means of reserves. The first—wear and tear on machinery, plant, and other equipment—he classified as comparatively easy to make provision for. Engineers can calculate with conservative accuracy the average life of each piece of equipment, if it were run until it wore out. Then the accountant may set aside enough out of earnings each year so that by the time the equipment has been used up, enough money has been set aside to buy a new piece.

The second contingency—the obsolescence of equipment due to new invention—he characterized as of the greatest difficulty to estimate. Invention, he said, comes suddenly and without warning. Once a new machine is installed by one company in an industry, it must be adopted by all others, even if comparatively new equipment must be scrapped.

The third contingency arises out of changes in the demand for the product due to the adoption by the public of a substitute, or because of a style change, or some similar occurrence. This, Professor Cabot declared with emphasis, can only be provided for by the greatest alertness of management. The market is highly uncertain and subject to a myriad of constantly changing forces.

Professor Cabot turned to his own field of specialization, that of public utilities, including gas, electric, and water companies, but not railroads. Here the problems are much more simple, he said, than in competitive industry, because these companies have virtual monopolies in their fields.

Wear and tear he dismissed as provided for much as in general industry. Obsolescence can be controlled, because there is no competition to force the immediate adoption of new inventions. Usually there is advance information of invention, as in the case of certain electric light bulbs which were known of three years before they were put on sale. In the meanwhile all the old carbon bulbs were sold.

Changes in the market are slow and fairly determinable. But there is, according to Professor Cabot, danger of underestimating the growth of the market, and then having to scrap machinery because it is inadequate to supply the demand, such as having to tear down electric wires and replace them with others able to carry a greater load.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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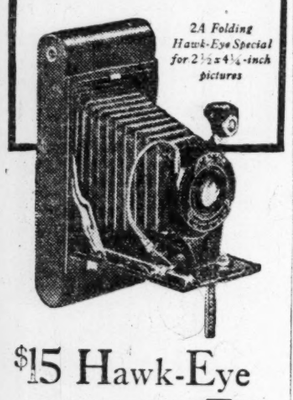

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BOSTON

Means Test Is Storm Center Of Jobless Issue in Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

scale of relief had been modified by the local authority.

Still more serious was the trouble in Belfast on Oct. 11 and 12. Here, however, the immediate issue was not the means test but the scale of payments applicable to men engaged on unemployment relief work.

The primary object of the means test is not, as is often supposed, to prevent people taking advantage of flaws in the unemployment insurance laws. To a certain extent the system of transitional benefits (of which the means test is a vital element) reduces the opportunities for "wangling" or for deliberate fraud, by reducing the length of time over which the insurance money is payable. But in the vast majority of cases, the transitional benefit system applies to bonafide workers.

Origin of Test

Its introduction was due in the main to the fact that the huge increase in unemployment had deprived the insurance scheme introduced in 1911 of any semblance of being still an insurance. The fund was in fact bankrupt and had been for years. It was, therefore, felt that payments from the insurance fund proper should be limited to six months—thus restoring the fund to an actuarial basis—and that thereafter the benefits should be a state "dole," in the proper meaning of the term. The means test was superimposed on this system as an economy measure.

The Labor Party criticism of the means test is on the fundamental ground that the state has no right to pry into the private affairs of any citizen nor to treat him as a member of a family instead of an individual. The Liberals approve the system, but not the way it is applied. Conservatives agree that changes are desirable, but stress more strongly than the Liberals the difficulty of finding the necessary money.

As things are today, when an insured worker has received out-of-work pay for six months the payments cease, and he has to apply afresh for the transitional benefits. Before anything is paid to him, however, he must prove that he really needs the money. Has he any private means? Has he saved any money? Does he own the house in which he is living? Does he take in lodgers? Are any members of his family at work? According to the answers, the applicant gets full benefits, partial benefit—or nothing at all.

Many people have protested against having to disclose their private affairs. Moreover, the official to whom the information is given is the Public Assistance Authority, who is responsible for the outdoor relief given to paupers, and there have been numerous complaints from men who are both able and willing to work against being put under the jurisdiction of officials responsible for the lazy and incompetent.

A feature of the means test which has provoked much resentment is that which makes relief depend in part on the earnings of other members of the applicant's family. It is the rule rather than the exception for unmarried grown-up children to go on living with their parents. If a father is refused full benefit because his children are at work, he becomes partially dependent on them, and it is contended that his position as head of the family suffers.

Another serious grievance concerns the question of savings. If a man has £200 put by, or owns his house, the capital value of his property is taken into account when computing the amount of relief to which he is entitled. This is a point to which Sir Herbert Samuel, the former Home Secreary, has called attention. He holds that the assessment should be based on the income from the property. Otherwise the thrifty and industrious will be deprived of the incentive to save.

Then again it is urged that the scale of relief varies from area to area, from town to town, even from street to street. The standards are not uniform. It is the fact that the local authority fixed its own scale of relief which, in the main, has been responsible for most of the disturbances.

Direct Action Denounced

While in many parts of the country, the unemployed are dissatisfied with the means test system, in others the public assistance authorities themselves are refusing to administer it in the way laid down by the Ministry of Labor. Trouble of this kind has arisen in South Wales, in the north and east of England and in the midlands. At Rotherham in Yorkshire, the Minister of Labor, Sir Henry Betterton, has taken the unusual step of appointing a commissioner to administer relief rather than leave it under the control of the local authority.

The undeniable discontent aroused by the means test is being fanned by Communists especially in the northern parts of the country. But there is no evidence to show that they are gaining many converts. As in former years the National Unemployed Workers' Movement, which is definitely a communistic body, has organized a march on London. This year's march culminated in a special demonstration against the means test in various parts of England, in which a good many non-Communists participated.

The Labor Party has emphatically pronounced against any form of direct action on the means test issue. It holds that pressure in Parliament and municipal bodies will be sufficient to secure the abolition of the system. Meanwhile it is safe to say that the means test is the most unpopular order any British Government has introduced during the present century.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 NBC, Tangee Musical Dreams.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant, New Hampshire.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:25 Studio; sport review; Bill Williams
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Talk, Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
7:30 Republican State Committee talk.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 NBC, "You and Your Government."
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Pat Barnes; organ.
9:00 NBC, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Friendship Town," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 Talk, William S. Youngman.
10:30 "Jack and Jane."
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 Cascade Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Strachan Andrews' Orchestra.
5:30 Talk.
5:45 NBC, "Sekatary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Wolverjne Spotlight.
6:45 Del Castillo, organist.
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:10 Political talk.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Republican Committee: Mr. Harvey S. Firestone.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; police dramatization; orchestra.
11:00 Forecast, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "Rambles in Rhythm."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Stage Star Salute to Fay Bainter and Edith Barrett.
6:30 Bob Emery's Opportunity Night.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 Talk, Mr. William S. Youngman.
7:30 CBS, Harry Barris' Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; soloist.
8:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:30 Evening Melodies; soloist.
8:45 CBS, Quartet; organ.
9:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness."
9:30 CBS, Democratic Committee: Mr. Newton D. Baker.
10:15 Political talk.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "The Man in the Street—How He Will Vote."
5:50 CBS, Musical Comedy Memories.
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Cremona String Quartet.
7:30 Al Moore's Jolly Tars.
7:45 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Brickley Vagabonds.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 Book talk, George Ross.
9:00 Le Paridis Band.
9:15 "Master of Mystery"; sketch.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 Organ recital.
10:15 CBS, Democratic Committee: Senator Carter Glass.
11:15 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—Brockton Hour.
12:05 p. m.—Pianist; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:30 p. m.—Concert recordings.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Recordings.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical Clock.
7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00-12:00—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC concert recital.
2:00 p. m.—University Extension: "Real Estate Law."
2:15 p. m.—NBC, "Words and Music."
2:30 p. m.—Studio recital.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Edison Friendly Chat.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:55 a. m.—Studio announcements; news.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00-4:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.

WNAC

6:30-11:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15-12:00 noon—CBS musical programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15-4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; weather report.
9:00-11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS musical program.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Piano recital.
3:30 p. m.—Cremona String Quartet.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

BOUNDARY CROSSING CHECKED

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Nov. 1 (AP)—Regulations compelling all commuters to carry identification cards when crossing the international boundary went into effect here today. The cards must be carried by daily commuters from both sides of the river. Those issued to date have been to 175 Canadian-born, 100 British-born and the remainder United States citizens.

G. O. P. FINDS COERCION IN NEW PLEA FOR FUNDS

Copy of Letter to Importer Gives Promise of 'Hope for Relief'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—For the second day running, evidence was furnished of solicitation by the Democratic National Campaign Committee of funds from special groups which would allegedly benefit from Governor Roosevelt's election, in a statement today from the Republican National Committee.

This time, instead of armament manufacturers, importers, exporters and customhouse brokers were appealed to, and promised direct benefits from Democratic victory. One such letter, signed by Mr. Manton M. Wyvell, described as "former counsel to the Foreign Trade Advisor, Department of State," was addressed to a New York house, reminding it of the difficulty it has had in importing goods freely under the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, and promising them better times.

The Republican National Committee, in a statement accompanying the letter, reminds workingmen in the United States that if the promise is kept, "their jobs would be lost by reason of the flooding of the United States by cheaply produced goods of foreign peon and pauper labor."

"This promise to importers as prospective contributors to the Roosevelt presidential campaign fund," the committee adds, "comes as strange indeed while the presidential candidate himself is going about the country giving assurances of his great interest in the 'forgotten man.' If this promise to the importers and customhouse brokers is complied with in the event of Mr. Roosevelt's election, it can mean only one thing: That foreign goods will be permitted to displace American manufacturers' and thousands of men now employed will find themselves out of employment."

The letter follows:

Democratic National Campaign Committee,
Hotel Biltmore,
New York City,
Oct. 27, 1932.

Messrs. Lamb & Lerch,
25 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

Perhaps no group has suffered from the iniquities of the tariff act as have the importers, exporters and custom house brokers. There is no hope for relief in President Hoover's policy, which defends and agrees to maintain the present tariff.

But there is hope for your group in Governor Roosevelt's tariff program. He must be elected if foreign trade is to be started back to normal quickly.

In order to maintain the present trend to Governor Roosevelt and to insure his election additional campaign funds are urgently needed. Will you help and help immediately with as large a contribution as possible.

Such contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Checks should be sent to Treasurer Democratic Campaign Fund, Hotel Biltmore, New York, N. Y. The enclosed envelope may be used for this purpose.

Your very sincerely,
(Signed) Manton M. Wyvell,
Former Counsel to the Foreign Adviser, Department of State.

Farley Charges Violation In G. O. P. Plea for Funds

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Mr. James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman, issued a formal statement at his headquarters last night, in which he said "Republican organizations have been soliciting contributions from Government employees in absolute violation of a statute forbidding it."

"That the Republican national organization is a party to the proposed illegal extortion," the statement continued, "is indicated by the circumstance that the Republican National Committee is to share 50-50 in each contribution."

The statement quoted a letter addressed to a federal employee and signed with the name of "James F. Dewey, treasurer, Republican State Committee of Vermont."

Mr. Farley held the original letter in his hand, he said, as he gave out his statement.

The letter, as quoted by Mr. Farley, read:

"An unusual situation confronts the Republican Party this year. You hold a position under this party. There is great need of money to tell the people the facts regarding President Hoover's ability, his past record, and the need of his reëlection. It must come from a lot of people if this money is to be raised, and the time is short.

"Fifty per cent of your contribution will go to the Republican State Committee and 50 per cent will be credited to the Republican National Committee. Will you please send me at once whatever you can afford?"

Mr. Farley said "a statute forbidding such solicitation" provides a penalty of a fine of not more than $5000, or imprisonment for three years, or both."

"It is obvious," Mr. Farley's statement continued, "that nothing could be gained by turning over the letter to the Department of Justice as it is constituted at present.

"However, on the assumption that a Democratic administration will be in office after March 4, the communication is being preserved."

FEDERAL BANK STARTS PAYING DIVIDENDS

Payment of the first 10 per cent dividend to 27,000 commercial and savings department depositors started at the closed Federal National Bank today. The dividend amounts to about $2,000,000, it is understood, and the payment will be completed within a week or 10 days.

Mr. Herbert Pearson, receiver of the bank, last night mailed out 1500 postcards to depositors who first filed their claims notifying them of the dividend. A total of 1500 more are being mailed today. Reorganization efforts, which delayed the dividend payment for some time, are expected to be abandoned. Another dividend is expected around Christmas.

Beautiful Flower Group

Reproduced from the pastel by Laura C. Hills in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. A glimpse of a delightful group of larkspur, peonies and Canterbury bells, from an old-fashioned garden.

Framed in gilt or silver tone, with mat hand-lined in harmonizing colors, the outside measure is 24x20 inches. Price $12.50.

Mail orders carefully filled.

FOSTER BROTHERS

4 Park Square Boston

New Book on Alcoholic Liquor Gains Point by Logical Attack

Shows It to Be Poison and With Destructive Effect on All Parts of Human System—No Good Whatever Found to Come of It

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—If people actually were convinced that even the "best" alcoholic liquor not only is a narcotic but a poison, that it affects not only every organ of the body but the nervous system, the brain, and the judgment as well, there would be no more liquor problems, Mr. Robert E. Corradini, executive secretary of the Foundation for Narcotics Research and Information, Inc., of New York City, said, in announcing a new book on alcohol. The book, he advises, brings home these facts with greater force than ever before.

Compiled by a score or more of the country's leading authorities on physiology, pharmacology, pathology and related subjects, the new book, entitled "Alcohol and Man," Mr. Corradini said, gives a unanimous verdict that there is no place for beverage alcohol in this age, and blasts much that has been said and thought about even the so-called "medical value" of alcohol.

In reading from the first copy of the new work for the first time at a meeting at the University of Chicago, Mr. Corradini said that while his foundation had been greatly interested in it from the start, the authors had "absolute academic freedom" in its preparation, and because of their interest in its success had given freely of their time and effort without recompense. It was two years in preparation.

This new work, it was declared by Mr. Corradini, gives the basis for new kind of temperance teaching, a teaching based on reasoning, without a touch of bias or emotionalism.

"It will set the direction of temperance education for the next generation," he said. "It will be a guide for statesmen in preparing future legislation on alcohol control."

Going right to the heart of the subject in the first chapter, the work states:

"In one way or another, alcohol may affect the function of every organ of the body. Its most important influence, however, is exerted on the brain. It has been established that even in the smallest doses alcohol exerts a depressant action on the central nervous system.

"Alcohol in small doses may act as a stimulant on certain tissues of the body. However, on the brain, alcohol in all concentrations is a depressant. This is shown not only in poorer coördinative thinking, but in diminished acuteness of sensory perception and in delayed and weaker motor performance. In work of precision, errors are more frequent, and physical efficiency is diminished."

The diminished sensitivity of the brain, it is pointed out, "results in an impairment of judgment which is so necessary in tasks requiring mental alertness for their successful completion."

While alcohol may give a temporary sense of relaxation, it is further pointed out, this state is not followed, like a restful sleep, by an exhilarating recovery, but on the other hand in large doses alcoholic indulgence leads to further depression, or the so-called "hangover." Then, in order to recover from this, the drinker takes another drink, and the vicious circle begins.

Alcohol is unmasked as the great deceiver when many of the powers attributed to it are shown to be either imaginary, or produced not by its effects on the physical structure but by the dulling of the brain.

"For instance," the book states, "one of the most notable subjective effects of alcohol is a sensation of warmth due to the increased quantity of blood in the skin. This feeling is deceptive because alcohol actually makes for greater loss of heat from the body."

In another instance it is pointed out that people believe that alcoholic beverages improve the appetite and digestion. On the contrary, the book states, "the actual absorption and utilization of foodstuffs are neither accelerated nor retarded by small doses of alcohol. It may be that the beneficial effect on the appetite is an indirect result of the narcotic action of alcohol on the higher functions of the brain. By procuring release from worries and inhibitions, it may create the better spirits which are conducive to the efficient digestion of food."

Mr. Corradini pointed out, in his discussion of the book, that one of its strongest points is the way it lays low the subtle influence of alcohol in promoting indiscreet behavior and immorality which would not take place if people remained sober. The reason for this is that it removes inhibitions, he said, thus letting loose immorality.

Many believe that it is only wood alcohol that does the damage, but the new findings, Mr. Corradini declared, show that the most danger is being done by the so-called "good" alcohol, either, and chloroform are cousins, with the same kind of effect," he said.

That alcohol lessens resistance, decreases efficiency of workers and thinkers, invites accidents, and trails any number of other dangers in its wake, all go to show, according to Mr. Corradini, that it can possibly have no place in modern civilization.

WET 'AD' CURB PLAN IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Inauguration of a drive to abolish liquor advertising is one of the projects under discussion by the drys of British Columbia, whose convention was recently in session.

Figures presented to the convention showed that while in 1930 the eight wet provinces of Canada spent $70,000,000 on relief, they spent $173,627,330 on liquor, Canadian wets having consumed as much as 68,221,994 gallons of intoxicants. During this year British Columbia ranked third highest in liquor expenditure. The prohibitionists have been urged to form a political party and to run at least one dry candidate for provincial representation in Parliament.

Kirkwood Gives Lessons In Golf on Ocean Voyage

Golfers on the Augustus world cruise of the Italian Line will receive expert instruction from Joe Kirkwood, golf professional, who has been engaged as director of sports activities for the trip. He will have charge of the various sports and tournaments aboard the Augustus, in addition to instructing in golf.

Mr. Kirkwood, who is known as a "trick-shot artist" and a "top rank" tournament player, will give several exhibitions in ports where golf is available. Mr. Kirkwood is an accomplished all-round athlete as well as a brilliant golfer. He will give a half-hour daily demonstration and lecture throughout the cruise.

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IVORY SOAP NOW AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN 17 YEARS! USE IT FOR FACE • BATH • NICE CLOTHES • DISHES

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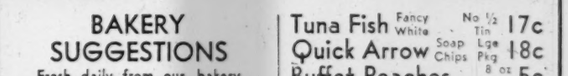

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BAKERY SUGGESTIONS

Fresh daily from our bakery

Gold Cake	Each	15c
Fruit Hermits	2 Lbs	25c
Plain Rye Bread	Lge Loaf	7c
Doughnuts	Doz	15c
Coffee Rings	2 For	25c

UNEEDA BAKER'S SPECIALS

Crown Pilots	Your Choice	
Royal Lunch	1 Lb Pkgs	18c
Fancy Grahams		
Snowflake Wafers	1 Lb Pkg	17c

Tuna Fish	Fancy White, No ½ Tin	17c
Quick Arrow Soup Chips	Lge Pkg	18c
Buffet Peaches	8 oz Tin	5c
Yellow Split Peas	Lb Pkg	9c
Lima Beans	Lb Pkg	9c
Whole Green Peas	Lb Pkg	8c
Cherries ROYAL ANNE	2 No 1 Tins	25c
Richmond Tomatoes	No 2 Tin	10c
Apricots or Pears	4 8 oz Tins	25c
Shredded Wheat	Pkg	11c
P&G Soap	Bar	3c
Campbell's Beans	3 Tins	17c
Mueller's Macaroni	Pkg	9c
Marshall's KIPPERED HERRING	Tin	15c

Peaches	Finast or Del Monte—Sliced or Halves	2 Lge Tins 25c
Pears	Finast Bartlett Variety	2 Lge Tins 37c
Fruit Salad	DEL MONTE—5 Fruits Ready for a Delicious Salad, Lge Tin	25c
Grapefruit	Fancy Porto Rico Pack	2 No 1 Tins 25c
Fruit Cocktail	Makes a Delicious Fruit Cup	2 No 2 Tins 23c
Apple Sauce	DICED FRUITS, Tin	15c
Prune Plums	Newly Packed—Sweetened Ready to Eat	3 No 2 Tins 25c
Blueberries	In Dark Red, Rich Syrup	2 Lge Tins 29c
	1 Pie Brand—The Finest of Maine's Crops—Sweet	No 1 Tin 15c

Van Camp's Milk	4 Tall Tins	19c
Peanut Butter	Finast, 2 1 Lb Glass Barrels	25c
Crystaline Salt	Free Running, 2 2 Lb Pkgs	13c
Rockwood's Cocoa	2 Lb Tin	19c
Bisquick	Betty Crocker's Bonnyware Biscuit Cutters included free with each purchase, 2½ Lb Pkg	29c
Raisins	Seeded or Seedless, 2 Pkgs	15c

Eagle Condensed Milk	Tin	20c	Bosco Chocolate Syrup, Jar 23c
Junket Desserts	Pkg	12c	Fuji Chop Suey Vegetables, Tin 19c
Alice Tomato Juice	Pint Bot	15c	Penn-Rad Motor Oil, 2 Gal Can $1.08
Big Buster Pop Corn	10 oz Tin	10c	MEDIUM OR HEAVY

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Green Beans	Lb	5c
Spinach	3 Lbs	15c
Squash Blue Hubbard or Red Turban	4 Lbs	9c
Iceberg Lettuce	2 Heads	15c
BaldwinApples For Cooking	6 Lbs	19c

Chocolate Covered Molasses CHIPS, 1 Lb Box 29c. Each box cellophane wrapped

Peppermint Patties ½ Lb Box 10c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES, INC.

EXPERT REPAIR WORK on CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY

Best Workmanship Obtainable

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LENGTHY BALLOT AWAITING ACTION OF STATE VOTERS

Massachusetts Has Many Candidates and Three State-Wide Issues

When the curtain rises on the final day of the great presidential drama, Nov. 8, Massachusetts ballots will carry a program with an imposing cast of state candidates in addition to the two leading actors, President Hoover and Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Having marked their ballots for President, the voters will then designate their choice of candidates to fill the six principal state offices from Governor down to Attorney-General. The ballot also calls for the election or reëlection of 15 members to the United States House of Representatives and eight candidates to compose the Executive Council on Beacon Hill.

If the ballot appears more intelligible to the voter at the polls next week, credit is due to Mr. Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth. It is the simplest and most readable the State has ever put out. It should save several hours in counting the votes. Incidentally, the secretary has saved the State some thousands of dollars in producing this compact ballot.

Candidates Only

As Massachusetts is entitled to 17 electors, it would have been necessary to print 102 names on the ballot had the old system been in vogue. Now there will appear only the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President with their party designations. The change made by the secretary will thus do away with the 102 names. He expects to shorten the ballot further for subsequent elections.

Mr. Cook is also responsible for a bill to be filed in the Legislature which provides that questions asked the voters be printed in clear, concise and understandable form. A glance at the three intricate questions on the present ballot reveals the purpose of this move.

With the revision in congressional districts last year which brought Massachusetts' total down from 16 to 15, the State's strength in the national House was proportionately reduced. The records read that one representative shall be elected from each district, so designated on the basis of population. In the Twenty-Second Congress, Massachusetts was represented by 12 Republicans and four Democrats.

In view of the business conditions and the need for economy in government, state authorities everywhere are reiterating the slogan—"Vote, but be sure and have a sound reason for picking your candidate."

Candidates for Congress

The contestants for the House of Representatives from Massachusetts by districts follow:

First—Thomas F. Cassidy (D) of Cheshire; Allen T. Treadway (R) of Stockbridge.

Second—Joshua L. Brooks (R) of Springfield; William J. Granfield (D) of Longmeadow.

Third—Frank H. Foss (R) of Fitchburg; M. Fred O'Connell (D) of Fitchburg.

Fourth—Pehr G. Holmes (R) of Worcester; John J. Walsh (D) of Worcester.

Fifth—James J. Bruin (D) of Lowell; Edith N. Rogers (R) of Lowell.

Sixth—A. Piatt Andrew (R) of Gloucester; James D. Burns (D) of Salem.

Seventh—William P. Connery (D) of Lynn; Charles W. Lovett (R) of Lynn.

Eighth—Arthur D. Healey (D) of Somerville; George H. Norton (R) of Somerville.

Ninth—Frederick S. Deitrick (D) of Cambridge; Robert Luce (R) of Waltham.

Tenth—John J. Crehan (D) of Boston; George T. Tinkham (R) of Boston.

Eleventh—John J. Douglass (D) of Boston; William F. McDonald (R) of Chelsea.

Twelfth—Bernard Ginsburg (R) of Boston; John W. McCormack (D) of Boston.

Thirteenth—Edward G. Morris (D) of Quincy; Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Milton.

Fourteenth—Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R) of North Attleboro; Andrew J. McGraw (D) of Taunton.

Fifteenth—Thomas H. Buckley (D) of Abington; Charles L. Gifford (R) of Barnstable.

Questions on Ballot

State elections do not all simmer down to the selection of candidates. There are usually important questions which the voter is asked to settle or at least to express his opinion on for the guidance of the legislators he elects. In the casting of this year's state ballots, voters of the Commonwealth are requested to answer three state-wide questions in addition to queries of public policy which deal strictly with their own communities.

The first question appearing on the ballot asks the voter if he is in favor of legalizing the practice of chiropractors. This entails setting up a board of registration and examination to pass on the qualifications and compensation of chiropractors. It would prevent the chiropractor from serving in any field in which he is not legally authorized.

Question number two relates to the future policy of the State in reference to elections. The voter is asked if he wants a return to the old system of pre-primaries, whereby candidates, to get into the primaries, must be nominated first at a state convention held in June by delegates elected by the people. In substance, the new-old plan would place the responsibility for nominating candidates upon party leaders rather than upon the people, only 25 per cent of whom, it is claimed, vote in the primaries. If the voter wants these pre-primaries he votes "yes."

"Lame Duck" Session

The third question is one of policy to guide the legislators. The General Court wants to know if the voters are in favor of abolishing the so-called "lame duck" or short sessions of Congress, under which members of Congress remain in office several months after their successors are chosen at the November elections. Under the new plan, as the ballot states, terms of presidents and vice-presidents shall end on Jan. 20 and terms of senators and representatives on Jan. 3 following the November elections. If the voter desires to have this plan incorporated as an amendment in the United States Constitution, he votes yes.

The Executive Council of eight members, presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor, serves in an advisory capacity to the Governor with strong powers in certain functions of state government such as the appointment of state department officials, approval of state contracts and paroles, and drawing up the state budget.

Because the offices are elective it is possible, as is the case at present, to have a Democratic Governor with a council composed of seven Republicans and one Democrat with a Republican as presiding officer. Council candidates from their respective councilor districts follow:

First—Edmond Cote (R.) of Fall River; Philip J. Russell (D.) of Fall River.

Second—Harrison H. Atwood (independent) of Boston; Joseph B. Grossman (R.) of Quincy; Leo J. Halloran (D.) of Quincy.

Third—Esther M. Andrews (R.) of Brookline; Jessie W. Brooks (D.) of Cambridge.

Fourth—Daniel H. Coakley (D.) of Boston.

Fifth—Eugene B. Fraser (R.) of Lynn; William G. Hennessey (D.) of Lynn.

Sixth—John J. Brennan (D.) of Somerville; Eugene A. F. Burnett (R.) of Somerville.

Seventh—Charles J. O'Connor (D.) of Worcester; Winfield A. Schuster (R.) of Douglas.

Eighth—J. Arthur Baker (R.) of Pittsfield; James P. Mahoney (D.) of Springfield.

RAILROAD TO LIMIT 'FREE RIDE' TICKETS

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—In accordance with their lately given promise to the public to put their own house in order, railroads in the eastern territory have decided to stop the practice of giving free transportation to the near and distant relatives of railroad workers. Effective Jan. 1, 1933, passes will be given only directors, officers and employees of railroads who are carried regularly and are on the pay roll of the railroad.

This terminates an old custom of "courtesy transportation" under which the wife and children and perhaps more distant relatives of a station agent on an eastern line were able to obtain free transportation over many lines.

VALUE OF IMPORTS IN BOSTON DECLINE

Figures made public today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs at Boston, show the value of imports for immediate consumption for the week ending Oct. 29, to be $946,895, and for warehouse $50,665. Corresponding figures a year ago were $1,368,279 and $449,074, respectively.

In addition to the decline in exchange, the past week's figures were affected by the relatively small number of vessels arriving from foreign ports, owing partly to adverse weather conditions at sea.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with some rain this afternoon and tonight; colder tonight; Wednesday fair and colder; fresh easterly winds shifting to south and west.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire Vermont and Rhode Island: Rain this afternoon and tonight; colder tonight; Wednesday fair and colder.

Maine: Rain and slightly warmer in east and north portions tonight; Wednesday fair and colder except for rain in extreme east portion.

Connecticut: Rain this afternoon, followed by generally fair and colder tonight; Wednesday fair and colder.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Southeast and east shifting to west gales, diminishing late tonight or Wednesday morning, and overcast weather with rain except near Sandy Hook tonight; Wednesday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	60	62	Montreal	44	44
Bismarck	30	42	Nantucket	54	58
Boston	51	51	New Orleans	56	82
Buffalo	44	52	New York	54	54
Calgary	24	42	Norfolk, Va.	70	70
Charleston	68	76	North Platte	34	46
Chicago	34	44	Philadelphia	62	62
Cincinnati	42	54	Phoenix, Ariz.	54	84
Denver	46	48	Pittsburgh	42	64
Eastport, Me.	40	40	Portland, Me.	48	48
Hatteras	74	74	Raleigh	62	68
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m. Oct. 31	80		St. Louis	36	46
	76		St. Paul	26	36
Helena, Mont.	38	46	Salt Lake City	46	56
Huron, S. D.	32	38	San Francisco	52	68
Jacksonville	64	78	Santa Fe, N.M.	32	52
Kansas City	36	48	Seattle	48	52
Key West	78	84	Tampa	72	84
Los Angeles	56	76	Washington	64	64
Memphis	38	56	Wichita, Kan.	34	52
Miami, Fla.	74	82	Williston, N.D.	34	42

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 1. B—Maximum Oct. 31.

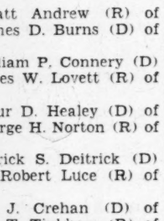
High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 12:48 p. m., Wednesday 1:27 a. m. Height of tides 11.5 feet 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:08 p. m.

Soft Water!

—Magic words that are bringing big profits to Webb Salesmen!



Soft water at the turn of a faucet! That's what the Webb Portable Water Softener brings to every housewife. Soft water! In an endless flow for washing dishes, laundry, bath, shampooing and every home purpose! Softens hardest water instantly—at only the turn of a faucet. Use it anywhere in the house—quickly connected. Sells complete for only $12.

Quick, Easy Sales and 100% Profit!

The Webb Sales plan gets results. Easy, simple home demonstration convinces every one! It is attractive in appearance—and practical in design. Scientifically constructed by established manufacturer of large commercial water softening equipment. As installed in the beautiful Principia School, St. Louis, Mo. Don't delay. Write them today for full details! Use coupon below!

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Dept. 110 1705 Baltimore Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Send Coupon NOW!

Webb Mfg. Co., Dept. 110
1705 Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo.

Please send me full details of sales proposition on the Webb Portable Water Softener.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

A Bit of the Massachusetts Ballot

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

To vote for Electors of President and Vice President under any one of the following Party Names or Political Designations, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of such Party Names or Political Designation. X

Vote for ONE

FOSTER and FORD — Communist Party
HOOVER and CURTIS — Republican
REYNOLDS and AIKEN — Socialist Labor
ROOSEVELT and GARNER — Democratic
THOMAS and MAURER — Socialist Party
UPSHAW and REGAN — Prohibition Party

To vote for a person mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of the Party Name or Political Designation. X

GOVERNOR — Vote for ONE
JOHN J. BALLAM — Communist Party
JOSEPH B. ELY — Democratic
ALFRED BAKER LEWIS — Socialist Party
CHARLES B. GRAM — Socialist Labor
WILLIAM STERLING YOUNGMAN — Republican

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR — Vote for ONE
GASPAR G. BACON — Republican
MORRIS I. BECKER — Socialist Labor
JAMES W. DAWSON — Communist Party
WALTER S. HUTCHINS — Socialist Party
JOHN E. KWIT — Democratic

SECRETARY — Vote for ONE
JOHN F. BUCKLEY — Democratic
FREDERIC W. COOK — Republican
ALBERT H. COOLIDGE — Socialist Party
MAX LERNER — Communist Party
ALBERT L. WATERMAN — Socialist Labor

TREASURER — Vote for ONE
DOMENICO A. DiGIROLAMO — Socialist Labor
EVA HOFFMAN — Communist Party
CHARLES F. HURLEY — Democratic
FRANCIS PRESCOTT — Republican
GLEN TRIMBLE — Socialist Party

AUDITOR — Vote for ONE
JULE BABBITT — Communist Party
DANIEL T. BLESSINGTON — Socialist Labor
ALONZO B. COOK — Republican
DAVID A. EISENBERG — Socialist Party
FRANCIS X. HURLEY — Democratic

ATTORNEY GENERAL — Vote for ONE
JOHN P. BUCKLEY — Democratic
MARIA C. CORREIA — Communist Party
FRED E. DELCHER — Socialist Labor
GEORGE E. ROEWER — Socialist Party
WILLIAM R. SCHARTON — Independent
JOSEPH E. WARNER — Republican

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Section Showing Presidential and State Candidates.

Motion Pictures

Sempstress Into Movie Star

Meekly trusting that the friendly proof readers will refrain from revising our spelling, we should like to make the simple statement, in the hope that it will appear in type as we have written it, that "La Couturière de Luneville," French film comedy recently current in New York, opened at the Fine Arts Theater yesterday.

And further to add, with the same naïve trustfulness, that M. Alfred Savoir is the playwright-turned-scenarist of the occasion, and that there are in consequence some flowing cinematic passages and some frankly stage episodes. The really important feature is Mlle. Madeleine Renaud, whose art as actress of the stage transcends the artifice of the screen. As the little dressmaker of Luneville, with restful dark hair framing great, eloquent eyes, and unobtrusive, even dowdy garments, allowing some place for character, she is more appealing than as the movie star gone blonde and showy; but as the movie star she can certainly drape herself about, shrill her voice and wear clothes in the approved Hollywood fashion.

The reason for the transition is one Rollon, a young man seeming scarcely worth the bother, who neglects the genuine article but becomes enamored of the tinsel creature of Kleig lights, not realizing that too such highly contrasted women can be the same Heart's Desire. As played by M. Pierre Blanchar (and very likely as directed), Rollon is a weakling with matinée-idol-eyes, whom it seems just too bad to go all the way to Hollywood and back to win.

There are bizarre scenes in what might be called an American tourist's ideal of a Montmartre night club, and a number of intensively modernistic settings of that luxuriousness which gives the screen such enchantment to dwellers in more humble abodes.

The dialogue makes a satisfactory devoir and sometimes has a dramatic value of its own. In which connection, we would remind you that a French lesson conducted entirely in the language by a Berlitz teacher, will be given on Thursday evening at this theater, beginning at 7 o'clock, and after the film showing, discussion and replies to questions from the audience. M. L.

YALE HOLDS PARLEY ON LIBERAL VIEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 1—An Institute of Liberal Politics will be held at Yale University this afternoon and evening. More than 500 students are expected to attend. The institute is being held under the auspices of the Liberal Club and the League for Independent Political Action.

Those taking part in the discussions are Prof. Harry Rudin of the department of history and Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Nation. A symposium on "The Liberal's View of Campaign Issues, 1932," is in progress this afternoon. Mr. Francis Hensen of the Religion and Labor Foundation speaks on unemployment, public works and taxation; Prof. Charles Howland of the department of government will discuss tariffs, farm relief and war debts, and Prof. Irston R. Barnes of the department of social sciences will talk on public utilities and banking organization.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Bicknell Young, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Taunton; Cohannet School Hall, Taunton, 8.

Mechanics Building: New England prosperity Exposition, until 10, through Nov. 5.

Professional Women's Club: Meeting, Hotel Statler, 8.

Hoover Victory Committee: Republican rally, Mrs. Daniel A. Poling, and other prominent speakers, Tremont Temple, 8. Open to public.

Bessie P. Edwards Post, No. 264, American Legion: Installation of Miss Alice E. Carey as commander, Hotel Kenmore, 8.

Boston Food Fair, auspices Retail Grocers' Association, Horticultural Hall, until 10, through Nov. 5.

Republican torch-light parade, 7:30 followed by rally, Brattle Hall, Harvard Square, 8. Open to public.

Junior League: Lecture, "Johann Wolfgang Goethe—Artist and Scientist," by Mr. Henry B. Monges, league ballroom, Zero Marlborough Street, 8.

Testimonial dinner for Mr. John M. Casey, former Boston censor, with special musical and entertainment program, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Harvard University: Republican rally, with prominent speakers, New Lecture Hall, 7:15.

East Boston Home Club: Illustrated lecture, "Crossing the Andes in a Motor Boat," by Mrs. Alice Howland Macomber, 8.

Longy School of Music: Open house concert, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

University Extension Division, State Department of Education: Opening class in dramatic workshop course, Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, 10 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Burroughs Newsboys Foundation: Opening night for season activities, with music, handicraft and other classes and activities, 10 Somerset Street, 7.

Theaters

Shubert—"Show Boat," 8:30.
State—"Smilin' Through," film, at 12:00, 2:25, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50 p. m.
Hollis—"Patience," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"La Couturiere de Luneville" (The Dressmaker of Luneville), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Mechanics Building: New England Prosperity Exposition, 12:30 to 10 p. m., through Nov. 5.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures: "American Indian Children," 11; "The Birds Fly South," 1:30; meetings of Orchestra and Clipping Clubs, 3 and 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company: Luncheon meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 12:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: First lecture in series, "Mexico and the Mexicans: A Friendly People in an Enchanted Land," by Dr. Sarah Ellen Palmer, large lecture hall, 11. Also free guidance in Gothic Sculpture, Miss Magginnis, 11.

Boston Food Fair, auspices Retail Grocers' Association, Horticultural Hall, 1 to 10 p. m., through Nov. 5.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, talk, "My Daily Meteorology Observations 17,000 Feet Over Boston," by Prof. Daniel C. Sayre, of M. I. T., Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Women of Rotary Club: Bridge and bazaar, Hotel Statler, afternoon.

New England Hotel Women's Relief Association: Afternoon meeting, Hotel Statler.

Suburban Stamp and Curio Club of Boston: Exhibition, Boston Public Library, through Nov. 6.

Women's City Club of Boston: Campaign luncheon, with representatives of three major parties as speakers, club house, 40 Beacon Street, 12:30.

Theaters

State—"Smilin' Through," film. At 12:00, 2:25, 4:50, 9:50 p. m.
Fine Arts—"La Couturiere de Luneville" (The Dressmaker of Luneville), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:20, 9:30 p. m.
Shubert—"Show Boat," 2:20.
Hollis—"Patience," 2:20.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibition: Paine Collection of Chelsea Porcelains; Ship Models; Eighteenth Century Continental Silver; Fifteenth Century German and Netherlands Engravings.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Small pastel sketches of mountains in Switzerland and New England glimpses, by Kate Leah Cotharin. Through Nov. 4.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Water colors by Maurice Prendergast. Through Nov. 5.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Engravings by Decaris. Etchings of the Washington Bicentennial portfolio.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Exhibition by Textile Weavers' Guild. Through Nov. 5.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Wood engravings in color of the nineteenth century Japanese prints by Hiroshi Yoshida. Through month of October.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

Copley Art Store, 607 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 416 Stuart Street—Paintings, water colors and sculptures in metal, by Helen Stein. Elizabeth Lee and Erica Karawina. Through Nov. 5.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Currier & Ives prints. Also water colors by Sol Wilson.

Scherver Studio, 663 Boylston Street—General print show.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Paintings by "Saul." Through month of October.

Gardner Gallery, 500 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Karl F. Shoog. Through Nov. 6.

Vose Gallery, 559 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Nancy Elizabeth Prophet and paintings by Casey Roberts. Nov. 1 to Nov. 19.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

CALIFORNIA APARTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT

BEAUTIFUL DUPLEX APARTMENT in high-class cooperative building at 2006 Washington Street, San Francisco, California. Most desirably located overlooking Bay and park. Private street entrance. First floor entrance hall. Ballroom or play room. Two guest rooms and bath. Second floor, large living room with sun room and dining room facing Bay view. Library. 5 master bedrooms, 4 baths, 3 servants' rooms with bath. Large kitchen and pantry. Private laundry. For inquiry address: Mrs. J. C. van Eck, Lake Avenue, Greenwich, Conn., or Mr. George V. Steed, 133 Geary Street, San Francisco, Calif.

NORTHERN SHIP LANE OPENED

A semi-weekly steamship service between Boston and Saint John, N. B., was inaugurated today by the Eastern Steamship Lines. The steamer Evangeline has replaced the Saint John in this service. The sailings are scheduled for Tuesdays and Fridays out of Boston, and Wednesdays and Saturdays from Saint John. It has been several years since winter service was conducted between the two ports.

BUY NO INSURANCE UNTIL YOU LEARN ABOUT POSTAL LIFE'S $1.00 A MONTH POLICY

Only the Postal Life Insurance Company gives you an insurance value like this, for Postal only sells DIRECT BY MAIL! At age 21, you can secure $1299 of insurance for only $1.00 a month; at age 31, $1000.

Indeed, no matter what your age, from 15 to 50 years, just a dollar a month is all you pay for this Old Line Legal Reserve modified life policy with full cash and loan values, paid-up and extended insurance privileges! The premiums you pay for the first five years are only one-half the permanent premiums (payable after five years) and these are reduced by the dividends Postal pays you as earned.

Postal has over $21,000,000 in assets and in 27 years, has paid out more than $40,000,000 to policyholders.

NO AGENT WILL CALL—you act as your own agent and pocket the savings. Send coupon today with $1.00 (your first month's premium), which will be returned if application is not accepted.

$1.00 a month for the next five years purchases

Age	Insurance	Age	Insurance
15	$1471	33	$935
16	1429	34	909
17	1408	35	877
18	1389	36	855
19	1351	37	820
20	1316	38	794
21	1299	39	760
22	1266	40	741
23	1235	41	700
24	1205	42	685
25	1176	43	658
26	1149	44	633
27	1111	45	606
28	1087	46	578
29	1053	47	550
30	1031	48	529
31	1000	49	505
32	971	50	483

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Name.....
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Theaters

"The Perfect Marriage"

Plymouth Theater—Lee Shubert presents Fay Bainter and Edith Barrett in "The Perfect Marriage," a new play by Arthur Goodrich, with George Gaul. Fourth production of the American Theater Society. Week beginning Oct. 31, 1932.

This is a romantic comedy with an element of sophisticated satire somewhat incongruously stirred into it. A French playwright and his wife are celebrating a "perfect marriage" which has endured for half a century. An old-time actor in his plays has been invited to join them. Upon the group descends the playwright's former secretary, who has just seen herself unflatteringly depicted in his latest play. She maliciously reveals that this "perfect marriage" had been marred 45 years before by simultaneous lapses of both husband and wife, with the (implausible) connivance of an old servant. The personages are now reassembled and the second act is a flash-back in which this unwritten play is enacted. The third act shows recriminations and ultimate reconciliation.

When Mr. Goodrich has tightened up his action and deleted some superfluous and dull lines, the play will doubtless move more smoothly and evenly. Last night your correspondent was on the point of going home in the middle of the first act. Then Miss Bainter entered in the guise of the one-tim secretary, a hennaed and acidulous lady bent on getting even with the dramatist, and the play marvelously came to life. If in his rewriting Mr. Goodrich will find more for Miss Bainter to do in the second and third acts, his piece may survive. Without her, it wouldn't have a chance, despite the earnest efforts of Miss Barrett as the wife, Mr. Gaul as the husband, Mr. George Baxter as the actor and Mr. Harold Gould as the servant. L. A. S.

"Patience"

Hollis St. Theater—The Civic Light Opera Company, Milton Aborn, director, presents Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience," beginning Oct. 31, 1932.

In presenting "Patience" the Civic Light Opera Company has boldly submitted its reputation to the acid test. In the hands of any but a very competent cast, Gilbert and Sullivan's gentle satire of cults æsthetic would seem pretty thin and tame to a generation grown more robust, not to say case-hardened, in its tastes. Mr. Milton Aborn's company more than succeeded.

The younger set—and it was well represented in last night's audience—exuberantly enjoyed the mid-Victorian atmosphere and apparently easily grasped its allusions, a tribute to the general excellence of the performance, in which the entire company, chorus as well as principals, is entitled to share.

High lights of the evening were the charmingly sung duet, "He Was a Little Boy," by Misses Laura Ferguson and Vivian Hart, and "An Up-to-Date Young Man," by the two love-sick poets, superbly sung and danced by Messrs. Frank Moulan and Joseph Macaulay. Miss Anne Yago was a delight as Lady Jane and an enthusiastic audience demanded encore after encore of "Sing Hey to You," the rollicking duet she and Mr. Moulan gave in the true Gilbert and Sullivan tradition. Mr. Roy Cropper, as the Duke of Dunstable, seemed more sure of himself than in previous performances. His tenor voice is pleasing; histrionically he still has somewhat to learn.

It is pleasant to record that the audience was large. The clever company at the Hollis is something Bostonians will do well to support. They will hardly be likely to see the Savoy operettas more delightfully presented.

The new musical version of "Cyrano de Bergerac," with George Houston and Gladys Baxter, will open at the Colonial Friday night.

The date for the opening of the operetta, "The Dubarry," with Grace Moore, at the Shubert, has been moved to next Tuesday evening, Nov. 8. Ziegfeld's "Show Boat" is in its final week at this theater.

The Clare Tree Major Players will open a new season at Jordan Hall next Saturday morning and afternoon with "Snow White."

The fifth play in the American Theater Society's subscription season will be "Whistling in the Dark," with Ernest Truex, opening Nov. 14 at the Plymouth.

The San Carlo Opera Company will open a two weeks' season at the Boston Opera House next Monday evening, with "Aïda."

Coming to Colonial

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Mitchell Studios

Gladys Baxter in the Musical Version of "Cyrano de Bergerac," Which Opens Friday Evening.

Events Scheduled For White House

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Between political trips with her husband, Mrs. Herbert Hoover has approved and released a full program of receptions and dinners at the White House this winter.

Whether or not Mr. Hoover is re-elected to the Presidency, he will have to go through a schedule of six more formal receptions and five state dinners before March 4. He already crossed one reception off his program, inasmuch as the reception to the judiciary was set ahead into October, so that members of the American Bar Association could be present.

Other social events announced by the White House for the 1932-33 season are: Cabinet dinner, Dec. 8; diplomatic reception, Dec. 15; New Year's reception, Jan. 2; Vice-President's dinner, Jan. 12; diplomatic dinner, Jan. 19; reception to members of the Senate, Jan. 24; dinner to the Chief Justice and the Supreme Court, Jan. 26; reception to members of the House of Representatives, Feb. 2; Speaker's dinner, Feb. 9; reception to the officials of the Treasury, Post Office, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor Departments, Feb. 16; and Army and Navy reception, Feb. 23.

ANDINO LEADS IN HONDURAS

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Nov. 1 (AP)—Returns from Sunday's presidential election indicated yesterday that Gen. Tiburcio Carias Andino, Nationalist candidate, was running ahead. His majority was estimated at more than 11,000 votes over Dr. Angel Zuniga Huete, the Liberal candidate.

Y.M.C.A. College Sees World Gain In Planned Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 1—The rapid growth of interest in playground and athletic activities throughout many parts of the world is emphasized by the number of students from many nations attending the International Young Men's Christian Association College here this year. Leading European countries as well as the Far East are now giving greater support to the movement for planned athletics, it is demonstrated here.

A strong distinction between this new recreational phase and the old systems of military training is being stressed in countries where compulsory educational systems are bringing a demand for more trained athletic instructors.

Mr. Kalman Vizely is preparing to be the first national physical secretary in Hungary. His course in the University of Debrecen was supplemented by study in Budapest and Geneva. Between the Y. M. C. A. and the youth movement planned athletics is making rapid strides in Hungary, he says. Cities promote the movement by giving free sites and contributing toward the buildings in some cases, while salaries are paid by the state.

Similar cooperation exists in Czechoslovakia, according to Mr. B. Skarda, graduate of Charles University, and for three years physical director for the Y. M. C. A. in Prague, a work he will resume next year. States and cities alike contribute for advancement of this nonmilitaristic movement. The Prague "Y" is a thriving center for extension work.

SHARP & DOHME PROFIT

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1 — Sharp & Dohme, Inc., reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1932, net profit of $227,504 after depreciation, the federal taxes, etc., compared with $298,674 in the September quarter, 1931.

IVORY SOAP NOW AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN 17 YEARS! USE IT FOR FACE · BATH · NICE CLOTHES · DISHES

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A PRESIDENT is nominated and elected to serve his country once in four years. But what's a rare event for a President is just a daily occurrence in the life of A & P.

Because every day millions of American women are casting their ballots in our favor—nominating and electing us to serve their interests. The platform these citizens elect us on is simple:

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The Great **ATLANTIC & PACIFIC** Tea Co.

The United States, Hoover Says, Has Not Reached the End of Its Rope

(Continued from Page 1)

moment in a turbulent triumphal day, the city acclaimed his coming.

More than 21,000 persons jammed the seating and standing space of the Garden for his night address, the most enthusiastic audience that ever jarred the rafters of that vast place. In the streets outside 40,000 others crowded to hear the speech through amplifiers, and an overflow crowd packed Carnegie Hall waiting for the President to come to speak a few words of appreciation to them after his Madison Square Garden appearance.

Received Great Ovation

Although the President's approach to his subject was characteristically analytical and dispassioned, he aroused his audience to a pitch of enthusiasm that has rarely been accorded a campaign orator here. When he entered the Garden with Mrs. Hoover the entire house arose and greeted him with waving flags and cheers in a demonstration that could not be quelled for 12 minutes.

A special ovation was accorded Mrs. Hoover when she was presented with a huge bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums. Wearying though the day's campaigning must have been, her smile was as gracious, her manner as vivid and warm as though this were the first instead of the ninth strenuous occasion in 12 strenuous hours in which she had kept pace with the President.

The President's introduction was the most auspicious that could have been given him. It came from the lips of a slight, shy, silver-haired lady in black, former mistress of the White House—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, beloved throughout the nation. The drama of her appearance was heightened by the fact that it was totally unexpected.

Senator Felix Hebert, of Rhode Island, eastern national campaign manager, who presided at the rally, led her forward, but before her name was fully uttered, the vast crowd was on its feet. Mrs. Hoover sprang to her feet, too, and, laying aside her bouquet, lifted her hands and clapped with the crowd. Then the music of "Auld Lang Syne" filled the place, its words sung by thousands.

Mrs. Roosevelt stood a quiet smiling figure and the great hall was vibrant with the thought of the famous President. When the singing ceased, she lifted her arms in their long black gloves and in a clear voice introduced President Hoover.

"It is right and fitting," she said, "that I should welcome the President of the United States into this city, where I have spent my childhood and my early youth. I greet him with affection and admiration."

A hushed calm filled the place for her words as she continued a brief description of Mr. Hoover as a "man whose constant care and every thought have been for those in need and those in suffering and who has devoted long days of concentration and many sleepless nights to the service of his country."

Subjecting the Democratic program to a stinging attack, Mr. Hoover defined as the primary conception of the American system of government "the coöperation of free men—not the regimentation of men."

"It is founded upon the conception of a responsiblity of the individual to the community," he said, "of the responsibility of local government of the state to the national government. The centralization of government will undermine responsibility and will destroy the system."

Mr. Hoover based his attack on eight major points, which, he said, constituted the program of the Democratic Party and its allies. These are, in summation, as follows:

List for All to Read

1. The expansion of government expenditure by yielding to sectional and group raids on the public treasury.

2. Inflation of the currency through the issuance of fiat money.

3. Entrance of the Federal Government into the personal banking business.

4. Reduction of the protective tariff to a competitive tariff for revenue.

5. Entrance of the National Government into the power business.

6. The promise of a program of self-liquidating public works to provide employment for all surplus labor at all times, which, the President said, was "frivolous" and "cruel."

7. The "slurring reflection" on the United States Supreme Court made by Governor Roosevelt when he said that it was under the complete control of the Republican Party.

8. The "philosophy of stagnation, of despair" by which, Mr. Hoover said, Governor Roosevelt proposes to conduct the Presidency.

Taking exception to Governor Roosevelt's claim to the title of "liberal," the President characterized his opponent's idea of government operation of utilities as the reverse of liberalism.

"It is a false liberalism that interprets itself into government operation of business," he said. "Every step in that direction poisons the very roots of liberalism.

Election a Vital One

President Hoover summarized the problem which the nation must decide on Nov. 8 as "not a mere shift from the ins to the outs," but a decision which will determine "the direction our nation will take over a century to come."

The President rapped hard the legislative program of the Democratic Congress and stressed their spending at the last session. He analyzed many of their proposals and declared that neither before nor during the crisis had they proposed a constructive program. The forces of economic collapse had been overcome in spite of these Democratic obstructions, he said, declaring that his success demonstrated "what the courage of the nation can accomplish under the resolute leadership in the Republican Party."

Mr. Hoover held that the Democratic proposal to reduce the protective tariff to a competitive tariff for revenue was one of the basic points of criticism and that the protective tariff and its results upon the American economic structure had become so embedded in the national economic life that its removal could never fail to bring disaster.

"Whole towns, communities and forms of agriculture with their homes, schools and churches, have been built up under this system of protection," he said.

"The grass will grow in the streets of a hundred cities, a thousand towns; the weeds will overrun the fields of millions of farms if that protection is taken away. Their churches and schoolhouses will decay."

The President's address in full follows:

This campaign is more than a contest between two men. It is more than a contest between two parties. It is a contest between two philosophies of government.

We are told by the opposition that we must have a change, that we must have a new deal. It is not the change that comes from normal development of national life to which I object, but the proposal to alter the whole foundations of our national life which have been builded through generations of testing and struggle, and of the principles upon which we have builded the nation.

The expressions our opponents use must refer to important changes in our economic and social system and our system of government, otherwise they are nothing but vacuous words. And I realize that in this time of distress many of our people are asking whether our social and economic system is incapable of that great primary function of providing security and comfort of life to all of the firesides of our 25,000,000 homes in America, whether our social system provides for the fundamental development and progress of our people, whether our form of government is capable of originating and sustaining that security and progress.

An Appeal to Fear

This question is the basis upon which our opponents are appealing to the people in their fears and distress. They are proposing changes and so-called new deals which would destroy the very foundations of our American system.

Our people should consider the primary facts before they come to the judgment—not merely through political agitation, the glitter of promise and the discouragement of temporary hardships—whether they will support changes which radically affect the whole system which has been builded up by 150 years of the toil of our fathers. They should not approach the question in the despair with which our opponents would clothe it.

Our economic system has received abnormal shocks during the past three years, which temporarily dislocated its normal functioning. These shocks have in a large sense come from without our borders, but I say to you that our system of government has enabled us to take such strong action as to prevent the disaster which would otherwise have come to our nation. It has enabled us further to develop measures and programs which are now demonstrating their ability to bring about restoration and progress.

Must Go Deeper

We must go deeper than platitudes and emotional appeals of the public platform in the campaign. If we will penetrate to the full significance of the changes which our opponents are attempting to float upon the wave of distress and discontent from the difficulties we are passing through, we can find what our opponents would do after searching the record of their appeals to discontent, group and sectional interest.

We must search for them in the legislative acts which they sponsored and passed in the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives in the last session of Congress. We must look into measures for which they voted and which were defeated. We must inquire whether or not the presidential and vice-presidential candidates have disavowed these acts.

If they have not, we must conclude that they form a portion and are a substantial indication of the profound changes proposed.

And we must look still further than this as to what revolutionary changes have been proposed by the candidates themselves.

We must look into the type of leaders who are campaigning for the Democratic ticket, whose philosophies have been well known all their lives, whose demand for a change in the American system are frank and forceful.

Names Radicals of Both Parties

I can respect the sincerity of these men in their desire to change our form of government and our social and economic system, though I shall do my best tonight to prove they are wrong.

I refer particularly to Senator Norris, Senator La Follette, Senator Cutting, Senator Huey Long, Senator Wheeler, William R. Hearst, and other exponents of a social philosophy different from the traditional American one.

Unless these men felt assurance of support to their ideas they certainly would not be supporting these candidates and the Democratic Party. The zeal of these men indicates that they have sure confidence that they will have voice in the administration of our Government.

I may say at once that the changes proposed from all these Democratic principals and allies are of the most profound and penetrating character. If they are brought about this will not be the America which we have known in the past.

Let us pause for a moment and examine the American system of government, of social and economic life, which it is now proposed that we should alter. Our system is the product of our race and of our experience in building a nation to heights unparalleled in the whole history of the world. It is a system peculiar to the American people. It differs essentially from all others in the world. It is an American system.

On Even Footing

It is founded on the conception that only through ordered liberty, through freedom to the individual, and equal opportunity to the individual will his initiative and enterprise be summoned to spur the march of progress.

It is by the maintenance of equality of opportunity and therefore of a society absolutely fluid in freedom of the movement of its human particles that our individualism departs from the individualism of Europe. We resent class distinction because there can be no rise for the individual through the frozen strata of classes, and no stratification of classes can take place in a mass livened by the free rise of its particles. Thus in our ideals the able and ambitious are able to rise constantly from the bottom to leadership in the community.

This freedom of the individual creates of itself the necessity and the cheerful willingness of men to act coöperatively in a thousand ways and for every purpose as occasion arises; and it permits such voluntary coöperation to be dissolved as soon as they have served their purpose, to be replaced by new voluntary associations for new purposes.

There has thus grown within us, to gigantic importance, a new conception. That is, this voluntary coöperation within the community. Coöperation to perfect the social organization; coöperation for the care of those in distress; coöperation for the advancement of knowledge, of scientific research, of education; for coöperative action in the advancement of many phases of economic life.

Government by the People

This is self-government by the people outside of government; it is the most powerful development of individual freedom and equal opportunity that has taken place in the century and a half since our fundamental institutions were founded.

It is in the further development of this coöperation and a sense of its responsibility that we should find solution for many of our complex problems, and not by the extension of government into our economic and social life. The greatest function of government is to build up that coöperation, and its most resolute action should be to deny the extension of bureaucracy. We have developed great agencies of coöperation by the assistance of the Government which promote and protect the interests of individuals and the smaller units of business.

The Federal Reserve System, in its strengthening and support of the smaller banks; the Farm Board, in its strengthening and support of the farm coöperatives; the Home Loan Banks, in the mobilizing of building and loan associations and savings banks; the Federal Land Banks, in giving independence and strength to land mortgage associations; the great mobilization of relief to distress, the mobilization of business and industry in measures of recovery, and a score of other activities are not Socialism — they are the essence of protection to the development of free men.

Nation of Free Men

The primary conception of this whole American system is not the regimentation of men but the coöperation of free men. It is founded upon the conception of responsibility of the individual to the community, of the responsibility of local government to the state, of the state to the national government.

It is founded on a peculiar conception of self-government designed to maintain this equal opportunity to the individual, and through decentralization it brings about and maintains these responsibilities. The centralization of government will undermine responsibilities and will destroy the system.

Our government differs from all previous conceptions, not only in this decentralization, but also in the separation of functions between the legislative, executive and judicial arms of government, in which the independence of the judicial arm is the keystone of the whole structure.

It is founded on a conception that in times of emergency, when forces are running beyond control of individuals or other coöperative action, beyond the control of local communities and of states, then the great reserve powers of the Federal Government shall be brought into action to protect the community. But when these forces have ceased there must be a return of state, local and individual responsibility.

New Problems Every Year

The implacable march of scientific discovery with its train of new inventions presents every year new problems to government and new problems to the social order. Questions often arise whether, in the face of the growth of these new and gigantic tools, democracy can remain master in its own house, can preserve the fundamentals of our American system. I contend that it can; and I contend that this American system of ours has demonstrated its validity and superiority over any system yet invented by human mind.

It has demonstrated it in the face of the greatest test of our history—that is the emergency which we have faced in the past three years.

When the political and economic weakness of many nations of Europe, the result of the World War and its aftermath, finally culminated in collapse of their institutions, the delicate adjustment of our economic and social life received a shock unparalleled in our history. No one knows that better than you of New York.

No one knows its causes better than you. That the crisis was so great that many of the leading banks sought, directly or indirectly, to convert their assets into gold or its equivalent, with the result that they practically ceased to function as credit institutions; that many of our citizens sought flight for their capital to other countries; that many of them attempted to hoard gold in large amounts. These were but indications of the flight of confidence and of the belief that our Government could not overcome these forces.

Forces Were Overcome

Yet these forces were overcome—perhaps by narrow margins—and this action demonstrates what the courage of a nation can accomplish under the resolute leadership in the Republican Party. And I say the Republican Party, because our opponents, before and during the crisis, proposed no constructive program, though some of their members patriotically supported ours. Later on the Democratic House of Representatives did develop the real thought and ideas of the Democratic Party, but it was so destructive that it had to be defeated, for it would have destroyed, not healed.

In spite of all these obstructions we did succeed. Our form of government did prove itself equal to the task. We saved this nation from a quarter of a century of chaos and degeneration, and we preserved the savings, the insurance policies, gave a fighting chance to men to hold their homes. We saved the integrity of our Government and the honesty of the American dollar. And we installed measures which today are bringing back recovery. Employment, agriculture, business—all of these show the steady, if slow, healing of our enormous wound.

I therefore contend that the problem of today is to continue these measures and policies to restore this American system to its normal functioning, to repair the wounds it has received, to correct the weaknesses and evils which would defeat that system. To enter upon a series of deep changes, to embark upon this inchoate new deal which has been propounded in this campaign would be to undermine and destroy our American system.

Record of a Generation

Before we enter upon such courses I would like for you to consider what the results of this American system have been during the last 30 years—that is, one single generation.

For if it can be demonstrated that by means of this, our unequaled political, social and economic system, we have secured a lift in the standards of living and a diffusion of comfort and hope to men and women, the growth of equal opportunity, the widening of all opportunity, such as had never been seen in the history of the world, then we should not tamper with it nor destroy it; but, on the contrary, we should restore it and, by its gradual improvement and perfection, foster it into new performance for our country and for our children.

Now if we look back over the last generation, we find that the number of our families and, therefore, our homes have increased from 16,000,000 to 25,000,000, or 62 per cent. In that time we have built for them 15,000,000 new and better homes. We have equipped 20,000,000 homes with electricity; thereby we have lifted infinite drudgery from women and men. The barriers of time and space have been swept away.

Life has been made freer, the intellectual vision of every individual has been expanded by the installation of 20,000,000 telephones, 12,000,000 radios, and the service of 20,000,000 automobiles. Our cities have been made magnificent with beautiful buildings, parks and playgrounds. Our countryside has been knit together with splendid roads.

We have increased by 12 times the use of electrical power and thereby taken sweat from the backs of men. In this broad sweep real wages and purchasing power of men and women have steadily increased. New comforts have steadily come to them. The hours of labor have decreased, the 12-hour day has disappeared, even the nine-hour day has almost gone. We are now advancing the five-day week.

The Record Piles Up

The portals of opportunity to our children have ever widened. While our population grew by but 62 per cent, we have increased the number of children in high schools by 700 per cent, those in institutions of higher learning by 300 per cent. With all our spending we multiplied by six times the savings in our banks and in our building and loan associations. We multiplied by 1200 per cent the amount of our life insurance. With the enlargement of our leisure we have come to a fuller life; we gained new visions of hope, we more nearly realize our national aspirations and give increasing scope to the creative power of every individual and expansion of every man's mind.

Our people in these 30 years grew in the sense of social responsibility. There is profound progress in the relation of the employer and employee. We have more nearly met with a full hand the most sacred obligations of man, that is, the responsibility of a man to his neighbor. Support to our schools, hospitals and institutions for the care of the afflicted surpassed in totals of billions the proportionate service in any period of history in any nation in the world.

Three years ago there came a break in this progress. A break of the same type we have met 15 times in a century and yet we have overcome them. But 18 months later came a further blow by shocks transmitted to us by the earthquake of the collapse in nations throughout the world as the aftermath of the World War. The workings of our system were dislocated. Millions of men and women are out of jobs. Business men and farmers suffer.

Their distress is bitter. I do not seek to minimize the depth of it. We may thank God that in view of this storm 30,000,000 still have their jobs; yet this must not distract our thoughts from the suffering of the other 10,000,000.

Reward of Right System

But I ask you what has happened. This 30 years of incomparable improvement in the scale of living, the advance of comfort and intellectual life, inspiration, and ideal did not arise without right principles animating the American system which produced them. Shall that system be discarded because vote-seeking men appeal to distress and say that the machinery is all wrong and that it must be abandoned or tampered with?

Is it not more sensible to realize the simple fact that some extraordinary force has been thrown into the mechanism, temporarily deranging its operation? Is it not wiser to believe that the difficulty is not with the principles upon which our American system is founded and designed through all these generations of inheritance? Should not our purpose be to restore the normal working of that system which has brought to us such immeasurable benefits, and not destroy it?

And in order to indicate to you that the proposals of our opponents will endanger or destroy our system, I propose to analyze a few of the proposals of our opponents in their relation to these fundamentals.

First—A proposal of our opponents which would break down the American system is the expansion of government expenditure by yielding to sectional and group raids on the public treasury. The extension of government expenditures beyond the minimum limit necessary to conduct the proper functions of the Government enslaves men to work for the Government. If we combine the whole government expenditures — national, state, and municipal—we will find that before the World War each citizen worked, theoretically, 25 days out of each year for the Government. In 1924, he worked 46 days a year for the Government. Today he works for the support of all forms of government 61 days out of the year.

No nation can conscript its citizens for this proportion of men's time without national impoverishment and destruction of their liberties. Our nation cannot do it without destruction to our whole conception of the American system.

Costs Forced Up

The Federal Government has been forced in this emergency to unusual expenditures, but in partial alleviation of these extraordinary and unusual expenditures, the Republican Administration has made a successful effort to reduce the ordinary running expenses of the Government. Our opponents have persistently interfered with such policies.

I only need recall to you that the Democratic House of Representatives passed bills in the last session that would have increased our expenditures by $3,500,000,000, or 87 per cent. Expressed in day's labor this would have meant the conscription of 16 days' additional work from every citizen for the Government. This I stopped.

Furthermore, they refused to accept recommendations from the Administration in respect to $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 of reductions in ordinary expenditures, and finally they forced upon us increasing expenditure of $322,000,000. In spite of this, the ordinary expenses of the Government have been reduced upward of $200,000,000 during this present Administration.

They will be decidedly further reduced. But the major point I wish to make—the disheartening part of these proposals of our opponents—is that they represent successful pressures of minorities. They would appeal to sectional and group political support, and thereby impose terrific burdens upon every home in the country.

Must Be Resisted

These things can and must be resisted. But they can only be resisted if there shall be live and virile public support to the Administration, in opposition to political logrolling and the sectional and group raids on the Treasury for distribution of public money, which is cardinal in the congeries of elements which make up the Democratic Party.

These expenditures proposed by the Democratic House of Representatives for the benefit of special groups and special sections of our country directly undermine the American system. Those who pay are, in the last analysis, the man who works at the bench, the desk, and on the farm. They take away his comfort, stifle his leisure, and destroy his equal opportunity.

Second — Another proposal of our opponents which would destroy the American system is that of inflation of the currency. The bill which passed the last session of the Democratic House called upon the Treasury of the United States to issue $2,300,000,000 in paper currency that would be unconvertible into solid values. Call it what you will, greenbacks or fiat money. It was that nightmare which hung over our own country for years after the Civil War.

In our special situation today the issuance of greenbacks means the immediate departure of this country from the gold standard, as there could be no provision for the redemption of such currency in gold. The new currency must obviously go to immediate and constantly fluctuating discount when associated with currency convertible in gold.

The oldest law of currency is that bad money drives out the good, for a population—every individual—will hoard good currency and endeavor to get rid of the bad. The invariable effect is the withdrawal of a vast sum of good currency from circulation, and at once the Government is forced to print more and more bad paper currency.

No candidate and no speaker in this campaign has disavowed this action of the Democratic House. In spite of this visible experience within recollection of this generation, with all its pitiable results, fiat money is proposed by the Democratic Party as a potent measure for relief from this depression.

The use of this expedient by nations in difficulty since the war in Europe has been one of the most tragic disasters to equality of opportunity, the independence of man.

I quote from a revealing speech by Mr. Owen D. Young upon the return of the Dawes commission:

He stated: "The currency of Germany was depreciating so rapidly that the industries paid their wages daily, and sometimes indeed twice a day. Standing with the lines of employees was another line of wives and mothers waiting for the marks. The wife grabbed the paper from her husband's hand and rushed to the nearest provision store to spend it quickly before the rapid depreciation had cut its purchasing power in two.

"When the chairman of the syndicate of the German Trade Unions, Herr Grasseman, appeared before the Dawes committee, I put to him this question: 'What can this committee do for German labor?'

"I expected the answer to be some one of the slogans of labor: 'An eight-hour day, old age or disability pensions, insurance against unemployment' — something of that kind. Much to my surprise, the answer came promptly:

"'What your committee must do for German labor is to give us a stable currency. Do you know,' Herr Grasseman said, 'that for many months it has been impossible for a wage earner in Germany to perform any of his moral obligations?

"'Knowing that a child was coming to the family at a certain time, there was no way by which the husband, through effort or sacrifice or savings, could guarantee his wife a doctor and a nurse when that event arrived. One knowing that his mother was stricken with a fatal disease could not by any extra effort or sacrifice or saving be in a position to insure her a decent burial in her death.

"'Your committee must,' Herr Grasseman added, 'just as a basic human thing, give us a stable currency and thereby insure to the worker that his wages will have the same purchasing power when he wants to spend them as they had when he earned them.'"

And I ask, is that the preservation of opportunity and the protection of men by government?

Defends Bank Veto

Third—In the last session the Congress, under the personal leadership of the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, and their allies in the Senate, enacted a law to extend the Government into personal banking business. This I was compelled to veto, out of fidelity to the whole American system of life and government. I may repeat a part of that veto message—and it remains unchallenged by any Democratic leader. I said:

"It would mean loans against security for any conceivable purpose on any conceivable security to anybody who wants money. It would place the Government in private business in such fashion as to violate the very principle of public relations upon which we have builded our nation and render insecure its very foundations.

"Such action would make the Reconstruction Corporation the greatest banking and money-lending institution of all history. It would constitute a gigantic centralization of banking and finance to which the American people have been properly opposed over 100 years.

"The purpose of the expansion is no longer in the spirit of solving a great major emergency, but to establish a privilege whether it serves a great national end or not."

Meant Special Privilege

I further stated:

"It would require the setting up of a huge bureaucracy, to establish branches in every county and town in the United States. Every political pressure would be assembled for particular persons. It would be within the power of these agencies to dictate the welfare of millions of people, to discriminate between competitive business at will, and to deal favor and disaster amongst them.

"The organization would be constantly subjected to conspiracies and raids of predatory interests, individuals and private corporations. Huge losses and great scandals must inevitably result. It would mean the squandering of public credit to be ultimately borne by the taxpayer."

I stated further that—

"This proposal violates every sound principle of public finance and of our Government. Never before has so dangerous a suggestion been made to our country. Never before has so much power for evil been placed at the unlimited discretion of seven individuals."

They failed to pass this bill over my veto. But you must not be deceived. This is still in their purposes as a part of the new deal.

Shows Danger to Tariff

Fourth—Another proposal of our opponents which would wholly alter our American system of life is to reduce the protective tariff to a competitive tariff for revenue.

The protective tariff and its results upon our economic structure has become gradually embedded into our economic life since the first protective tariff act passed by the American Congress under the administration of George Washington.

There have been gaps at times of Democratic control when this protection has been taken away. But it has been so embedded that its removal has never failed to bring disaster. Whole towns, communities, and forms of agriculture with their homes, schools and churches have been built up under this system of protection.

The grass will grow in streets of a hundred cities, a thousand towns; the weeds will overrun the fields of millions of farms if that protection be taken away. Their churches and schoolhouses will decay.

Incidentally another one of the proposals of our opponents which is to destroy equal opportunity both between individuals and communities is their promise to repeal the independent action of the bi-partisan tariff commission and thereby return the determination of import duties to the old logrolling greed of group or sectional interest of congressional action in review of the tariff.

Government in Power Business

Fifth—Another proposal is that the Government go into the power business. Three years ago, in view of the extension of the use of transmission of power over state borders and the difficulties of state regulatory bodies in the face of this interstate action, I recommended to the Congress that such interstate power should be placed under regulation by the Federal Government in coöperation with the state authorities.

That recommendation was in accord with the principles of the Republican Party over the past 50 years, to provide regulation where public interest had developed in tools of industry which was beyond control and regulation of the states.

I succeeded in creating an independent power commission to handle such matters, but the Democratic House declined to approve the further powers to this commission necessary for such regulation.

I have stated unceasingly that I am opposed to the Federal Government going into the power business. I have insisted upon rigid regulation.

The Democratic candidate has declared that under the same conditions which may make local action of this character desirable, he is prepared to put the Federal Government into the power business. He is being actively supported by a score of senators in this campaign, many of whose expenses are being paid by the Democratic National Committee, who are pledged to Federal Government development and operation of electrical power.

Muscle Shoals Veto

I find in the instructions to campaign speakers issued by the Democratic National Committee that they are instructed to criticize my action in the veto of the bill which would have put the Government permanently into the operation of power at Muscle Shoals with a capital from the Federal Treasury of over $100,000,000.

In fact, 31 Democratic Senators, being all except three, voted to override that veto. In that bill was the flat issue of the Federal Government permanently in competitive business. I vetoed it because of principle and not because it was especially the power business. In that veto I stated that I was firmly opposed to the Federal Government entering into any business, the major purpose of which is competition with our citizens.

Emergency Action

I said:

"There are national emergencies which require that the Government should temporarily enter the field of business but that they must be emergency actions and in matters where the cost of the project is secondary to much higher consideration.

"There are many localities where the Federal Government is justified in the construction of great dams and reservoirs, where navigation, flood control, reclamation or stream regulation are of dominant importance, and where they are beyond the capacity or purpose of private or local government capital to construct. In these cases, power is often a by-product and should be disposed of by contract or lease.

"But for the Federal Government to deliberately go out to build up and expand such an occasion to the major purpose of a power and manufacturing business is to break down the initiative and enterprise of the American people; it is destruction of equality of opportunity amongst our people; it is the negation of the ideals upon which our civilization has been based.

Raised Vital Issue

"This bill raises one of the important issues confronting our people. That is squarely the issue of Federal Government ownership and operation of power and manufacturing business not as a minor by-product but as a major purpose. Involved in this question is the agitation against the conduct of the power industry.

"The power problem is not to be solved by the Federal Government going into the power business, nor is it to be solved by the project in this bill. The remedy for abuses in the conduct of that industry lies in regulation, and not by the Federal Government entering upon the business itself. I have recommended to the Congress on various occasions that action should be taken to establish federal regulation of interstate power in coöperation with state authorities.

"This bill would launch the Federal Government upon a policy of ownership of power utilities upon a basis of competition instead of by the proper government function of regulation for the protection of all the people. I hesitate to contemplate the future of our institutions, of our government, and of our country, if the preoccupation of its officials is to be no longer the promotion of justice and equal opportunity but is to be devoted to barter in the markets. That is not liberalism; it is degeneration."

Conclusion Is Clear

From their utterances in this campaign and elsewhere we are justified in the conclusion that our opponents propose to put the Federal Government in the power business with all its additions to federal bureaucracy, its tyranny over state and local governments, its undermining of state and local responsibilities and initiative.

Sixth—I may cite another instance of absolutely destructive proposals to our American system by our opponents.

Recently there was circulated through the unemployed in this country a letter from the Democratic candidate in which he stated that he "would support measures for the inauguration of self-liquidating public works, such as the utilization of water resources, flood control, land reclamation, to provide employment for all surplus labor at all times."

I especially emphasize that promise to promote "employment for all surplus labor at all times." At first I could not believe that anyone would be so cruel as to hold out a hope so absolutely impossible of realization to these 10,000,000 who are unemployed.

But the authenticity of this promise has been verified. And I protest against such frivolous promises being held out to a suffering people. It is easily demonstrable that no such employment can be found. But the point I wish to make here and now is the mental attitude and spirit of the Democratic Party to attempt it.

Another Mark in "New Deal"

It is another mark of the character of the new deal and the destructive changes which mean the total abandonment of every principle upon which this Government and the American system is founded. If it were possible to give this employment to 10,000,000 people by the Government, it would cost upwards of $9,000,000,000 a year.

The stages of this destruction would be first the destruction of government credit, the value of government securities, the destruction of every fiduciary trust in our country, insurance policies and all. It would pull down the employment of those who are still at work by the high taxes and the demoralization of credit upon which their employment is dependent.

It would mean the pulling and hauling of politics for projects and measures, the favoring of localities, sections and groups. It would mean the growth of a fearful bureaucracy which, once established, could never be dislodged. If it were possible, it would mean one-third of the electorate with government jobs earnest to maintain this bureaucracy and to control the political destinies of the country.

Incidentally, the Democratic candidate has said on several occasions that we must reduce surplus production of agricultural products and yet he proposes to extend this

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production on a gigantic scale through expansion of reclamation and new agricultural areas to the ruin of the farmer.

Real Way to Recovery

I have said before, and I want to repeat on this occasion, that the only method by which we can stop the suffering and unemployment is by returning our people to their normal jobs in their normal homes, carrying on their normal functions of living. This can be done only by sound processes of protecting and stimulating recovery of the existing economic system upon which we have builded our progress thus far—preventing distress and giving such sound employment as we can find in the meantime.

Seventh—Recently at Indianapolis I called attention to the statement made by Governor Roosevelt in his address on Oct. 25 with respect to the Supreme Court of the United States. He said:

"After March 4, 1929, the Republican Party was in complete control of all branches of government—executive, Senate and House, and, I may add for good measure, in order to make it complete, the Supreme Court as well."

I am not called upon to defend the Supreme Court of the United States from this slurring reflection. Fortunately that court has jealously maintained over the years its high standard of integrity, impartiality, and freedom from influence of either the Executive or Congress, so that the confidence of the people is sound and unshaken.

Unprecedented Proposal

But is the Democratic candidate really proposing his conception of the relation of the Executive and the Supreme Court? If that is his idea, he is proposing the most revolutionary new deal, the most stupendous breaking of precedent, the most destructive undermining of the very safeguard of our form of government yet proposed by a presidential candidate.

Eighth—In order that we may get at the philosophical background of the mind which pronounces the necessity for profound change in our American system and a new deal, I would call your attention to an address delivered by the Democratic candidate in San Francisco, early in October.

He said:

"Our industrial plant is built. The problem just now is whether under existing conditions it is not overbuilt. Our last frontier has long since been reached. There is practically no more free land. There is no safety valve in the western prairies where we can go for a new start. The mere building of more industrial plants, the organization of more corporations, is as likely to be as much a danger as a help.

"Our task now is not the discovery of natural resources or necessarily the production of more goods, it is the sober, less dramatic business of administering the resources and plants already in hand, establishing markets for surplus production, of meeting the problem of underconsumption, distributing the wealth and products more equitably and adopting the economic organization to the service of the people."

Would Mean the End

There are many of these expressions with which no one would quarrel. But I do challenge the whole idea that we have ended the advance of America, that this country has reached the zenith of its power, the height of its development.

That is the counsel of despair for the future of America. That is not the spirit by which we shall emerge from this depression. That is not the spirit that made this country. If it is true, every American must abandon the road of countless progress and unlimited opportunity.

I deny that the promise of American life has been fulfilled, for that means we have begun the decline and fall. No nation can cease to move forward without degeneration of spirit.

I could quote from gentlemen who have emitted this same note of pessimism in economic depressions going back for 100 years.

What Governor Roosevelt has overlooked is the fact that we are yet but on the frontiers of development of science and of invention. I have only to remind you that discoveries in electricity, the internal-combustion engine, the radio—all of which have sprung into being since our land was settled—have in themselves represented the greatest advances in America.

Philosophy of Despair

This philosophy upon which the Governor of New York proposes to conduct the Presidency of the United States is the philosophy of stagnation, of despair. It is the end of hope. The destinies of this country should not be dominated by that spirit in action. It would be the end of the American system.

I have recited to you the progress of this last generation. Progress in that generation was not due to the opening up of new agricultural land; it was due to scientific research, the opening of new invention, new flashes of light from the intelligence of our people. These brought the improvements in agriculture and industry.

There are a thousand inventions for comfort in the lockers of science and invention which have not yet come to light; all are but on their frontiers.

As for myself I am confident that if we do not destroy this American system, if we continue to stimulate scientific research, if we continue to give it the impulse of initiative and enterprise, if we continue to build voluntary cooperative action instead of financial concentration, if we continue to build it into a system of free men, my children will enjoy the same opportunity that have come to me and to the whole 120,000,000 of my countrymen. I wish to see American Government conducted in this faith and in this hope.

Battleground of Bureaucracy

If these measures, these promises which I have discussed; or these failures to disavow these projects; this attitude of mind, mean anything, they mean the enormous expansion of the Federal Government; they mean the growth of bureaucracy such as we have never seen in our history.

No man who has not occupied my position in Washington can fully realize the constant battle which must be carried on against incompetence, corruption, tyranny of government expanded into business activities.

If we first examine the effect on our form of government of such a program, we come at once to the effect of the most gigantic increase in expenditures ever known in history. That alone would break down the savings, the wages, the equality of opportunity among our people. These measures would transfer vast responsibilities to the Federal Government from the states, the local governments, and the individuals.

But that is not all; they would break down our form of government. Our legislative bodies cannot delegate their authority to any dictator, but without such delegation every member of these bodies is impelled in representation of the interest of his constituents constantly to seek privilege and demand service in the use of such agencies.

Would Sap Local Government

Every time the Federal Government extends its arm, 531 senators and congressmen become actual boards of directors of that business. Capable men cannot be chosen by politics for all the various talents required. Even if they were supermen, if there were no politics in the selection of the Congress, if there were no constant pressure for this and for that, so large a number would be incapable as a board of directors of any institution.

At once when these extensions take place by the Federal Government, the authority and responsibility of state governments and institutions are undermined. Every enterprise of private business is at once halted to know what federal action is going to be. It destroys initiative and courage.

We can do no better than quote that great statesman of labor, the late Samuel Gompers, in speaking of a similar situation:

"If is a question of whether it shall be government ownership or private ownership under control. If I were a minority of one in this convention, I would want to cast my vote so that the men of labor shall not willing enslave themselves to government in their industrial effort."

We have heard a great deal in this campaign about reactionaries, conservatives, progressives, liberals and radicals. I have not yet heard an attempt by any one of the orators who mouth these phrases to define the principles upon which they base these classifications.

There is one thing I can say without any question of doubt—that is, that the spirit of liberalism is to create free men; it is not the regimentation of men. It is not the extension of bureaucracy. I have said in this city before now that you cannot extend the mastery of government over the daily life of a people without somewhere making it master of people's souls and thoughts.

Expansion of government in business means that the Government in order to protect itself from the political consequences of its errors is driven irresistibly without peace to greater and greater control of the nation's press and platform.

Free speech does not live many hours after free industry and free commerce die. It is a false liberalism that interprets itself into government operation of business. Every step in that direction poisons the very roots of liberalism. It poisons political equality, free speech, free press, and equality of opportunity.

Road to Less Liberty

It is the road not to liberty but to less liberty. True liberalism is found not in striving to spread bureaucracy, but in striving to set bounds to it.

True liberalism seeks all legitimate freedom first in the confident belief that without such freedom the pursuit of other blessings is in vain. Liberalism is a force truly of the spirit proceeding from the deep realization that economic freedom cannot be sacrificed if political freedom is to be preserved.

Even if the government conduct of business could give us the maximum of efficiency instead of least efficiency, it would be purchased at the cost of freedom. It would increase rather than decrease abuse and corruption, stifle initiative and invention, undermine development of leadership, cripple mental and spiritual energies of our people, extinguish equality of opportunity, and dry up the spirit of liberty and progress. Men who are going about this country announcing that they are liberals because of their promises to extend the government in business are not liberals. They are reactionaries of the United States.

And I do not wish to be misquoted or misunderstood. I do not mean that our Government is to part with one iota of its national resources without complete protection to the public interest. I have already stated that democracy must remain master in its own house. I have stated that abuse and wrongdoing must be punished and controlled.

Nor do I wish to be misinterpreted as stating that the United States is a free-for-all and devil-take-the-hindermost society.

System of Equal Justice

The very essence of equality of opportunity of our American system is that there shall be no monopoly or domination by any group or section in this country, whether it be business, sectional or a group interest. On the contrary, our American system demands economic justice as well as political and social justice; it is not a system of laissez faire.

I am not setting up the contention that our American system is perfect. No human ideal has ever been perfectly attained, since humanity itself is not perfect. But the wisdom of our forefathers and the wisdom of the 30 men who have preceded me in this office hold to the conception that progress can only be attained as the sum of accomplishments of free individuals and they have held unalterably to those principles.

In the ebb and flow of economic life our people in times of prosperity and ease naturally tend to neglect the vigilance over their rights. Moreover, wrongdoing is obscured by apparent success in enterprise. Then insidious diseases and wrongdoings grow apace. But we have in the past seen in times of distress and difficulty that wrongdoing and weakness come to the surface and our people, in their endeavors to correct these wrongs, are tempted to extremes which may destroy rather than build.

Stands By His Guns

It is men who do wrong, not our institutions. It is men who violate the laws and public rights. It is men, not institutions, which must be punished.

In my acceptance speech four years ago at Palo Alto I stated that:

"One of the oldest aspirations of the human race was the abolition of poverty. By poverty I mean the grinding by undernourishment, cold, ignorance, fear of old age to those who have the will to work."

I stated that:

"In America today we are nearer a final triumph over poverty than in any land. The poorhouse has vanished from amongst us; we have not reached that goal, but given a chance to go forward, we shall, with the help of God, be in sight of the day when poverty will be banished from this nation."

Our Democratic friends have quoted this passage many times in this campaign. I do not withdraw a word of it. When I look about the world even in these times of trouble and distress, I find it more true in this land than anywhere else under the traveling sun.

I am not ashamed of it, because I am not ashamed of holding ideals and purposes for the progress of the American people. Are my Democratic opponents prepared to state that they do not stand for this ideal or this hope? For my part, I propose to continue to strive for it, and I hope to live to see it accomplished.

Young Voters Interested

One of the most encouraging and inspiring phases of this whole campaign has been the unprecedented interest of our younger men and women. It is in this group that we find our new homes being founded, our new families in which the children are being taught those basic principles of love and faith and patriotism.

It is in this group that we find the starting of business and professional careers with courageous and hopeful faces turned to the future and its promise. It is this group who must undertake the guardianship of our American system and carry it forward to its greater achievements.

Inevitably in the progress of time, our country and its institutions will be entirely in their hands.

The burdens of the depression have fallen on the younger generation with equal and perhaps greater severity than upon the elders. It has affected not only their economic well-being, but has tended also to shatter many illusions. But their faith in our country and its institutions has not been shaken. I am confident that they will resist any destruction to our American system of political, economic and social life.

It is a tribute to America and its past and present leaders and even more a tribute to this younger generation that, contrary to the experience of other countries, we can say tonight that the youth of America is more stanch than many of their elders.

I can ask no higher tribute from my party for the maintenance of the American system and the program of my Administration than the support being given by the younger men and women of our country.

It has just been communicated to me that tonight at this time, in every county and almost every precinct of our country, 3,000,000 members of the Young Republican League are meeting for the support of a Republican victory, Nov. 8—a victory for the American system.

More Than Mere Shift

My countrymen, the proposals of our opponents represent a profound change in American life—less in concrete proposal, bad as that may be, than by implication and by evasion. Dominantly in their spirit they represent a radical departure from the foundations of 150 years which have made this the greatest nation in the world. This election is not a mere shift from the ins to the outs. It means deciding the direction our nation will take over a century to come.

My conception of America is a land where men and women may walk in ordered liberty, where hey may enjoy the advantages of wealth not concentrated in the hands of a few, but diffused through the lives of all, where they build and safeguard their homes, give to their children full opportunities of American life, where every man shall be respected in the faith that his conscience and his heart direct him to follow, where people secure in their liberty shall have leisure and impulse to seek a fuller life.

That leads to the release of the energies of men and women, to the wider vision and higher hope: It leads to opportunity for greater and greater service not alone of man to man in our country, but from our country to the world.

It leads to health in body and a spirit unfettered, youthful, eager with a vision stretching beyond the farthest horizons with an open mind, sympathetic and generous. But that must be builded upon our experience with the past, upon the foundations which have made our country great.

It must be the product of our truly American system.

Woman Dry Democrat Working for Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—Mrs. Rushmore Patterson, prominent dry Democrat, is actively supporting President Hoover for reëlection, it is announced by the Republican National Committee. She has become a member of the board of counsellors of the womens' division in the campaign.

Mrs. Patterson of New York and Washington is the director of Allied Women, a branch of the Allied Forces for Prohibition. She has always been a Democrat until the present campaign.

G.O.P. 'Keynoter' Gathers Cheer In Tour of Country

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—Confidence in the prospects of retaining Republican control of the Senate was expressed here by Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, Republican "keynoter" in the convention which nominated President Hoover and director of the senatorial campaign, on his return yesterday from an extensive tour of the West and Middle West.

"Unless there is some unexpected development the Republicans will retain control of the Senate," Senator Dickinson said in an interview. "That is, if the East fulfills its present prospects, the middle West and the West will elect sufficient Republicans to retain control. In saying this, my theory is that I don't believe there is any chance of the defeat of either Senator George H. Moses (R.) of New Hampshire or Senator W. Warren Barbour of New Jersey.

"I think we'll win a Republican Senator in Kansas, carry Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, Senator Otis F. Glenn of Illinois, elect Mr. John B. Chapple in Wisconsin and have a 50-50 chance with Mr. Gilbert Bettman in Ohio, Mr. Morris Thatcher in Kentucky and Mr. Henry W. Kiel in Missouri. There is also considerable possibility of electing Mr. Ralph H. Cameron in Arizona.

"Senator Wesley L. Jones in Washington, Senator Frederick Steiwer in Oregon, Senator Reed Smoot in Utah and Senator John Thomas in Idaho are forced to fight but I believe will win. We should also be able to retain a Republican Senator in Colorado by the election of Mr. Karl C. Schuyler."

Hoover Bureau Opened by Women

In an endeavor to swing wavering voters in Ward 4 to the support of President Hoover in the coming election, Miss Martha Young and Mrs. Nellie Coleman, ardent Republican campaigners, have just opened a Hoover information bureau at 165A Huntington Avenue. This bureau will be open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. each day until Nov. 8.

The chief aim of the bureau operators is to answer questions concerning the election. Several persons who have moved to a new residence since April 1 already have been told where they must vote. In addition arrangements are being made so that cars will be furnished to carry voters to the polls, if they wish such transportation.

Such things as Hoover posters, buttons, stickers and streamers are being supplied. All radio speeches by President Hoover and his campaigners will be heard at the bureau, which includes a fair-sized hall in the rear of the store. Determined effort is being made to get women to support Mr. Hoover.

MOSES FINDS DEMOCRATIC HOPES FADING

(Continued from Page 1)

cans running for the National House of Representatives, former Gov. Charles W. Tobey and Mr. Parker Straw.

"The Democrats started in this campaign with high hopes," said the Senator. "Some of them are still very hopeful but their hope is fading. The state election in Maine gave notice and from that day to this the Republicans have been conducting the most vigorous campaign this State has ever known. We've a splendid organization—never had one so good before nor so effective.

"The last three weeks have changed the political picture in this State. All our candidates have different problems but none are too difficult to prevent a Republican victory.

No Great Majorities

"No one expects a majority as great as in 1924. No one whose political judgment is good expects anything like that, but allowing for a 50 or 60 per cent shrinkage in the majorities of recent years, the State is still safely Republican."

Some political analysts believe that Senator Moses will carry the State this year by a margin of perhaps 5000 or 6000. They place this as the very lowest calculation, and he would likely predict more were he to give figures. His analytic method of figuring from past majorities and charging off the losses due to the present attrition is thorough and convincing.

It's a common statement among Republicans in New Hampshire today that Governor Winant will lead the party ticket by some thousands over Senator Moses. Yet the nomination by the Democrats of Mr. Henry P. Ladoux has been a political blow to Governor Winant because the French-speaking citizens of Manchester, Berlin, Nashua and Laconia have heretofore given him many Democratic votes.

This year he will lose many of these to Mr. Ladoux. This very fact has served to knit together the mutual political interests of Senator Moses and Governor Winant, who have not always hankered to be aboard the same boat. This year all the New Hampshire Republican candidates are perforce fighting shoulder to shoulder, to use a brand new expression.

Expected to Be Elected

Former Governor Tobey is expected to be elected to the lower House of the Congress from the Second District. His opponent is Mr. Jeremiah Doyle of Nashua and the former Governor's state-wide acquaintance, and the record he made while Governor are proving invaluable to him at this juncture.

In the First District wherein are Manchester, Somersworth, Portsmouth, Laconia and Dover, the story may be different with the chances favoring Mr. Parker Straw, the Republican candidate, if he can but hold down the majority in Manchester for William N. Rogers (D.), the present member from that district, to about 5000. That is the hurdle that Mr. Straw must surmount to be sure of carrying the First District.

Mr. Bernard B. Chase, Republican state chairman, is sure a good and well-fought campaign is being completed. He is quite satisfied with the situation. "President Hoover will carry New Hampshire," he says. "The Senator and the Governor and the Representative candidates will all put through. Our majorities should range around 20,000 or more. I will not go below that figure, for that is making a great and generous concession to former Gov. Fred H. Brown, Democratic candidate for Senator Moses' seat and for Mr. Ladoux's campaigning ability. We have taken no chances. Our hopes are built on our candidates and on the most effective political organization ever made in New Hampshire."

Major Parties Tied to Sales Tax, Thomas Declares

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1 (AP)—Mr. Norman Thomas, the Socialist presidential candidate, declared yesterday that both major parties and their candidates were pledged to pass a sales tax, "putting the burden of a staggering deficit upon the shoulders of the workers, employed and unemployed."

"Behind the personal rancor, the lust for office and the mock concern for the people which characterizes this dull, moronic campaign between the two capitalistic parties," Mr. Thomas said in an advance text of an address, "there is what amounts to a conspiracy of silence between them, at the behest of their owners, to put the burden of a staggering deficit upon the shoulders of workers by means of the sales tax.

"Both Mr. Hoover and Mr. Mills, who is alleged to be the brains of the Administration, had come around to a sales tax, toward which for political reasons they had at first been coy, before Congress adjourned. I found it a matter of common report in Utah that Senator Reed Smoot, who is likely to lose in the senatorial election, expects to crown his career by putting over the sales tax in the lame duck session of Congress this winter.

"On the Democratic side, such arch-enemies as Mr. William Randolph Hearst, with whom Governor Roosevelt made a deal for the Presidency, and the Hon. Alfred E. Smith, himself now deeply involved in big business, are equally enthusiastic for the sales tax. Meanwhile the Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, with characteristic evasiveness, has managed to keep mum all these months on this vital question. A sales tax isn't exactly popular with the voting masses, but the Governor dares not alienate Mr. Smith or Mr. Hearst by opposing the one love they have in common."

Alessandri Wins By 30,000 Majority

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 1 (AP)—Señor Arturo Alessandri, former President and Senator, was assured of the Presidency of Chile when practically complete official returns last night gave him 183,744 votes, well over the majority necessary for election.

The champion of "practical socialism," as differentiated from the miliary-sponsored radical Socialist régime of the past summer under Señor Carlos Davila, had at least 30,000 more votes than four opponents combined. Col. Marmaduke Grove, Socialist Extremist who returned to Chile after four months' exile on election day, was second with 60,261 votes, and Hector Rodriguez de la Sotta, president of the Conservative Party, had 45,267 votes on the latest count.

A new constitutional congress was elected which will meet in 50 days to certify the presidential election. Forty-five senators and 142 deputies were elected.

SINGLE VOTE WINS ELECTION

SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I., Nov. 1 (AP)—The election of Dr. John F. MacNeill, Liberal, by a majority of one vote over H. M. Downing, Conservative, in the Prince County contested by-election was confirmed at the close of the recount Sunday. The final figures were: MacNeill, 1384; Downing, 1383.

Grain Farmer Finds Riddle in Ottawa Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

saying it is consigned to Great Britain.

When the grain arrives at Buffalo a notation is made on the bill, which accompanies the shipment to New York or other ocean port, where an ocean bill is substituted. The identity of the grain is established and retained throughout. It does not matter if the grain is stored at the United States port a month or a year, the trade regards it as a consignment, not a reconsignment, to Great Britain.

Maritime interests, however, working through senators and members of Parliament, are seeking to give the impression that such grain will not be eligible to the British preference. They argue that in order to prevent this threat of loss of the 6 cents a bushel such ports as Halifax and St. John should be used during the closed season of the Port of Montreal. But the freight rates on western grain via these ports is substantially grater than via Buffalo and American ports, more than wiping out the value of the preference. Grain experts both here and in Winnipeg are studying the problem.

Some idea of the magnitude of this question is seen in the fact that in 1928 Canada exported 135,000,000 bushels of wheat to the United Kingdom, of which 44,000,000 bushels went via United States seaports.

ARGENTINE DEBT STATED

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 1 (AP)—Argentina's floating debt at the end of the fiscal year 1931 was 1,267,000,000 pesos (about $734,860,000), it was announced yesterday.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

E. Erskine Hill, Lausanne, Switz.
Mrs. Amie Marhenke, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Stephen L. Gregg, Washington, D. C.
Stephen L. Gregg, Washington, D. C.
Margaret Crews, Boulder, Colo.

G. O. P. Better Organized, Say Political Observers

Getting Facts to the People Republican Effort, While Democrats Center on Economic Crisis

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—The Republicans are better organized than the Democrats for the final days of the campaign, according to political observers. The tactics of the two parties have differed greatly. If the Republicans win, it will be substantially because they went in for organization. If the Democrats succeed, it will be, it is said, because of forces which did not need party organization and which party organization could not overcome.

The Hoover campaign, as it is analyzed here, has been one of getting the facts to the public. Endeavor of this kind has required the hardest kind of work. From the Republican viewpoint, the campaign has beeen one of the greatest educational efforts in American political history.

The Democratic campaign, as it is privately viewed by some of the leading Democratic Party workers, has been based on the business slump and the empty pocketbook. That type of an appeal, it is granted among Democrats making it, calls less for party organization.

Some principal Democrats here have said that they are disappointed with their own party's strategy. They would have had more party organization and less dependence placed on the influence of the depression. "It is not good politics," remarked one leader, "and it is not constructive."

However any such workers may feel, it has not deterred them from exerting themselves to the end for the success of their party. But instead of the usual large scale organization directed by the Democrats from Chicago and reaching to the Pacific coast, the party's efforts here have been local or state-wide, according to this year's policy of leaving the campaign largely to the states.

That does not mean that the Democrats have not had effective organization, for a national campaign is usually carried on through the state organizations. The function of the national party machinery is to formulate the national policy, distribute the national literature and publicity, handle the national speakers, and get behind the state organizations where they need help and push.

The Republicans have operated a very energetic national campaign of this character. The Democrats have had their own national headquarters and have done the same type of work, only on a lesser scale. One side focused on organization, the other did not, it appears to the political observers.

The proof of which policy was right will be apparent on election day. The Republican side felt, said one of its spokesmen, that its only chance was to get the Hoover message to the man on the street corner, and it took the political steps to do that.

The Democrats felt the swing of sentiment caused by the economic situation was so great in the West that they spared the effort there to organize as in years past, commented one of the most experienced Democratic workers here.

Down to the sea

Treat yourself to some relaxation. The shore is beautiful and exhilarating. You can ride on the beach. Play golf with the smell of salt in the air.

We have an excellent cuisine. Game rooms. Ocean decks. Squash courts. And the pleasant atmosphere that is a perfect background for recreation. Write for information. Christian Science church in our block. *Winter rates.*

American and European Plans

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$50 to $75

* *The new suits, for instance, introduced in our Ready-made Department this year—closer fitting and with squarer shoulders—are a good example of Brooks Brothers' standards. While distinctly new, they avoid at every point short-lived extremes.*

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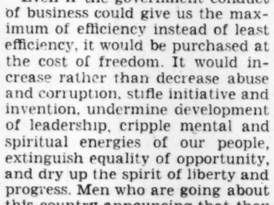
SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM



HURLINGHAM POLOISTS WIN

Defeat Los Pinguinos, 11 to 6, in Argentine Open Tournament

By the Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 1—The excellent team work of Lewis L. Lacey and Arturo J. Kenney gave Argentine polo's "old masters," the Hurlingham Club, an 11-to-6 victory over Los Pinguinos in the Argentine open championship yesterday.

Hurlingham's victory advanced the veterans to the semifinal round, where they will meet the all-United States Meadow Brook four on Thurday.

Hurlingham started strongly, but Capt. C. T. 1. Roark's tremendous drives kept the Penguins threatening until the final chukker, when Hurlingham scored four goals. Lacey's team has led all the way, chiefly because of Kenney's accurate shots on the goal on "feeders" by Lacey. Kenney made seven goals.

The first semifinal will be played today, Santa Paula against Los Indies. The final will be played Saturday. The summary:

HURLINGHAM	LOS PINGUINOS
No. 1—A. J. Kenney	O. Braunmenendez
No. 2—J. D. Nelson	C. Braunmenendez
No. 3—Lewis L. Lacey Capt.	C. T. I. Roark
Back—Diego Cavanagh	E. Braunmenendez

Score—Hurlingham 11, Los Pinguinos 6. Goals—Kenney 7, Lacey 3, Nelson for Hurlingham; Roark 3, O. Braunmenendez 2, C. Braunmenendez for Los Pinguinos.

Suspension Now Facing Holdouts

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 1 (AP)—Holdouts in the National Hockey League now are faced with the threat of suspension unless they come to terms.

Under a new rule adopted at a meeting of the directors here yesterday, President Frank Calder was empowered to suspend any holdout if, in his opinion, the terms offered are fair. Affected by the new ruling, perhaps, are a number of stars who so far have failed to sign contracts—Frank Boucher and Earl Seibert of the New York Rangers; Reg Noble of the Detroit Red Wings; Hooley Smith and Archie Wilcox of the Montreal Maroons, and Lorne Chabot and Harold Cotton of the Toronto Maple Leafs.

The most important change in the rules called for a reduction from 15 to 14 in the number of players in uniform for each club and an increase in the minimum from eight to 10.

A player with a broken stick who kicks the puck hereafter will be assessed a minor penalty, under terms of an amendment adopted at the meeting. The rule, as amended, now reads:

"Kicking the puck shall be permitted in all areas except by a player with a broken stick, but a goal may not be scored by a kick of an attacking player. A minor penalty shall be imposed on any player with a broken stick that kicks the puck or otherwise participates in play. He must report to his bench and get a new stick before continuing play."

Players, shooting the puck down the ice for defensive purposes, will be assessed a minor penalty if they lift it from the playing surface into the spectators. A match penalty will be meted out for any player kicking, or attempting to kick, another player. The delayed penalty rule which permits a substitute to be used by any team already having two men in the penalty box was amended so that none of the penalized players can return to the ice until play has been stopped and the substitute players removed. The penalty for violation was fixed at a major.

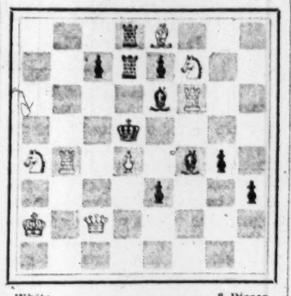
CHESS

by Frederick P. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1457

By T. C. Evans

Black 10 Pieces



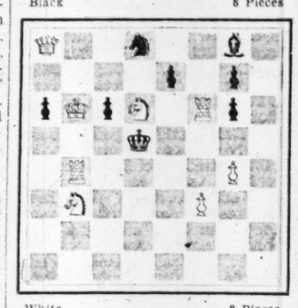
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

PROBLEM NO. 1458

By S. Kamstra

Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

What is White's winning combination?

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1455. B-R

No. 1456. 1. R-KKt2 threat
2. QxP
1. ——— R(Kt2) moves
2. KtxP

There are a number of inartistic duals, but the number of threats and defenses to be analyzed makes the problem unusually difficult to solve.

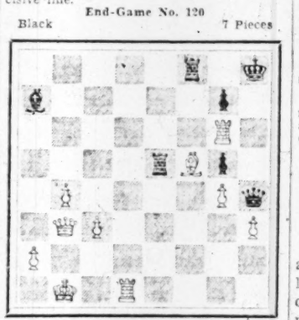
End-Game No. 119. White wins: 1 K-Kt7, R-Kt7ch; 2 K-R7, R-QB7; 3 R-R5ch, K-R5; 4 K-Kt6 (threat 5 RxP), R-Kt7ch; 5 K-R6, R-QB7; 6 R-R4ch, K-R6; 7 K-Kt6, R-Kt7ch; 8 K-R5, R-QB7; 9 R-R3ch, K-R7; 10 RxP, and wins.

END-GAMES

Here is one of Zukertort's brilliancies. Although his extra material might win eventually, he finds an immediately decisive line.

End-Game No. 120

Black 7 Pieces.



White 10 Pieces

What is White's winning combination?

NOTES

Hungary, winner of this year's international team solving tourney, in which 15 countries, each represented by 10 solvers, will conduct next year's tourney, the fifth, from Oct. 1-31, 1933. It is high time the United States was represented in these stimulating and closely contested affairs. The only difficulty is one of organization. With an area as large as our own, in order to get a representative team, and the strongest possible, investigations should be started soon. We understand the National Chess Federation has a problem director. He would be the logical person to take charge.

A mammoth simultaneous has been planned for election day afternoon at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Manhattan, in which Dr. Alekhine will play 40 to 50 boards, four consulting at each. Capablanca gave a similar one last year.

The Alekhine-Kashdan encounter at Mexico City really determined first and second prize winners, for each defeated the eight Mexican players. The result was a somewhat tame Ruy Lopez in which mid-game simplifications left Alekhine (White) with a slight advantage, owing to Black's doubled KP and remote K, which, however, was inadequate opposite correct play. This was Kashdan's sixth meeting with the world's champion, and fifth draw (the only loss was at Pasadena this summer).

RUY LOPEZ

Alekhine White	Kashdan Black	Alekhine White	Kashdan Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	24 BxR	B-B
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	25 B-Kt3	P-QB3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	26 P-R4	B-Q3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	27 K-Kt2	B-B2
5 Castles	P-Q3	28 PxP	RPxP
6 P-B3	P-KKt3	29 RxR	KxR
7 P-Q4	B-Q2	30 BxKt	PxB(c)
8 QKt-Q2	P-QKt4	31 B-R6(d)	K-Kt2
9 B-B2	B-Kt2	32 K-R3	K-B
10 PxP(a)	PxP	33 P-R5	K-Q2(e)
11 Kt-Kt3	B-K3	34 B-Kt7	K-K2
12 Kt-B5	B-B5	35 K-Kt4	K-B2(f)
13 QxQch	KtxQ	36 P-R6	B-Kt3
14 R-K	Kt-Q2	37 P-B3	B-B2
15 KtxKt	KxKt	38 B-R8	B-Q3
16 P-QR4	Kt-Kt2	39 B-Kt7	B-B2
17 P-QKt3	B-K3	40 B-R8	B-Q3
18 Kt-Kt5	Kt-B4	41 K-R4	B-K2ch
19 R-Qch	K-B3	42 K-R3	B-Q3
20 RxKt(b)	KtxKt	43 P-Kt4	B-Kt
21 P-QKt4	KR-Q	44 K-Kt5	B-Q3
22 B-K3	K-Kt2	45 B-B6	B-B2
23 P-Kt3	RxRch	Drawn	

(a) White decides to exploit the weakness at B5, also to close the diagonal for the black KB. 10 P-Q5 would give Black a good break at KB4.

(b) Not 20 P-QKt4, Kt-Kt6; 21 KtxB, KtxR, and Black is ahead on the exchanges.

(c) The ending now is slightly favorable to White because of Black's weaker K-side pawns, which must be guarded from attack by the white K, considerably nearer to them than black's K.

(d) To shut off 31 P-R4, which would block the white king's only access to the enemy position.

(e) Not 33 PxP; 34 K-R4, with winning chances.

(f) And now Black has the draw in hand. White cannot break through on the Q-side, for if P-QB4, Black simply lets the pawns sit, and the K-side is well guarded.

Here is one of Kashdan's victories at Mexico City. The old Paulsen variation of the Sicilian is countered, on the fifth move, by P-QB4, a move recommended by Becker. The result is interesting opening play, worthy of more attention than the one column which "Modern Chess Openings" devotes.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Kashdan White	Brunner Black	Kashdan White	Brunner Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 BxP	R-Kt
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	18 B-K5	R-Kt4
3 P-Q4	PxP	19 B-Kt3	RxKt
4 KtxP	P-QR3	20 Bx B	K-K6
5 P-QB4(a)	Kt-KB3	21 B-QR4	Kt-B4
6 Kt-QB3	P-Q4(b)	22 R-QB	Kt-QR3
7 BPxP	PxP	23 R-B4	KtxB
8 Q-R4ch	B-Q2	24 RPxKt	R-K4
9 Q-Kt3	B-QB4	25 RxRP	Kt-B4
10 B-K3	PxP	26 K-K2	R-QKt
11 QxKtP	BxKt	27 P-Kt3	R-Kt
12 BxB	B-B3	28 R-R	KR-Q4
13 Q-Kt4	P-QR4(c)	29 KR-QB	K-Q3
14 Q-B5	Q-K2	30 R-Q	K-K4(e)
15 Kt-Kt5	Kt-Q4(d)	31 RxKt	Resigns
16 QxQch	KxQ		

(a) Favored by Becker, who has written a monograph on the Sicilian. Its object is to reinforce Q5, and to keep the black QP backward and weak.

(b) The outcome of this game would indicate that this move is premature. B-Kt5 first seems better. 7 B-Q3, White's best answer, might be followed with 7 BxKtch; 8 PxB, P-Q4; 9 BPxP, PxP; 10 P-K5, with some advantage to White.

(c) Creating a bad weakness at QKt5. 17 QKt-Q2 loses no material, and offers good prospects of holding the game.

(d) 15 QxQ; 16 BxQ is no better.

(e) This loses a piece, but there can be no reasonable doubt as to the outcome in any event. White's material advantage is decisive, even without the piece.

ANNUAL DRAFT IS ONE OF SMALLEST

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 1 (AP)—The annual class C drafting period, the last one in the annual fall selection of baseball players, passed without moving any class D league players upward, bringing to a close one of the smallest drafts in history, the records of John H. Farrell, secretary of the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, show. None of the minors of any division selected a player from below its own rank, and the majors took only five from the lesser circuits.

In the opinion of baseball men, the lightness of the draft may be traced to the desire of club owners to play a waiting game, holding off on expenditures until the annual meeting of the minor leagues in Columbus, Ohio, early in December. Numerous changes in administration, salary limits and so on have been made. Many owners are described as "sitting tight" until they see what action is taken at the Columbus meeting.

BRITISH EX-'TARS' START ROLLING CAFÉS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Jack-tar is a handy man" is a popular British saying, and it is just as well these days when numerous jobless ex-naval officers and "ratings" are having to earn their livings in novel ways.

A company has just been formed by naval officers to provide traveling cafés for motorists at night on the roads round London. Non-alcoholic drinks of all kinds are served. Automobile accessories are also sold. The design of the fleet of trucks was the work of an artist who was responsible for much of the camouflaging of ships during the World War.

CANADIENS SIGN NEW WING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 1—Canadiens have signed a young right wing from the senior amateur ranks of Montreal hockey to replace the hole left when Nick Wasnie was sent to the New York Americans. The new recruit, Paul Marcel Raymond, spent two years in the Montreal senior ranks and will be given ample opportunity to make good with Canadiens this season.

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DAWES LEADS GOAL SCORERS

Three Tied at Top of First Division, English League, With Totals of 12

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 1—Albert Dawes, Northampton Town's center forward, has taken an early commanding lead in this season's race for the honor of being top goal scorer in the English Association Football League. Dawes, who at the end of October had totaled 17 goals, has sprung into the limelight this season with his spectacular sharpshooting act and his aggregate already shows an improvement of five upon his entire collection for the whole of the last campaign. In 1931-32 he was absent from only four of Northampton's games and his 12 goals enabled him to share with E. Bowen the distinction of being his club's most successful marksman. This season, however, there is no stopping him and he has contributed nearly half of his club's 35 goals derived from 12 engagements. No other club in the southern section of the third division has yet reached the 30 mark.

Three distinguished footballers in T. A. Coleman, The Arsenal; G. H. Brown, Aston Villa, and J. R. Ball, Sheffield Wednesday, lead the way in the first division, each with a tally of 12. Although none of these three finished among the first dozen last season, they have a big footballing record to uphold.

The Arsenal club, which has scored more goals than any other league side, is well represented among the leading shooters, having three in the first nine.

A much traveled footballer, Edward Harper, now in the colors of Preston North End, sets the pace in the second division with 13 goals and he is closely pursued by George Hunt, a player who operates for one of Harper's former clubs, Tottenham Hotspur. Two newcomers in J. Suggett of Bradford and J. S. Mawson, Stoke City, follow, each with 10.

H. Johnson, like Dawes in the southern section of the third division, has opened out a useful lead in the northern section. Johnson's 15 is greatly appreciated by his club, for all the rest of his team mates have only scored 12 between them.

The following list shows the names, clubs and totals of all players who have scored eight or more goals in the English League since the commencement of the 1932-33 season:

FIRST DIVISION

T. A. Coleman, The Arsenal	12
G. H. Brown, Aston Villa	12
J. R. Ball, Sheffield Wednesday	12
J. W. Bowers, Derby County	11
J. H. Hulme, The Arsenal	8
Clifford Bastin, The Arsenal	8
D. Duncan, Derby County	8
W. R. Dean, Everton	8
W. J. Hartill, Wolverhampton Wanderers	8

SECOND DIVISION

Edward Harper, Preston North End	13
George Hunt, Tottenham Hotspur	12
J. Suggett, Bradford	10
J. S. Mawson, Stoke City	10
A. Alexander, Bradford City	9
Frank Newton, Fulham	9
E. M. Glover, Grimsby Town	9
S. Littlewood, Port Vale	9
W. Evans, Tottenham Hotspur	9
Sidney Black, Plymouth Argyle	8
A. Johnson, Stoke City	8
Victor Watson, West Ham United	8

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

H. Johnson, Mansfield	15
W. McNaughton, Hull City	12
F. Griffiths, Stockport County	12
A. Waterson, Doncaster Rovers	9
R. Kennedy, Gateshead	9
R. C. Bell, Tranmere Rovers	9
G. Alsop, Walsall	9
R. Fitton, Accrington Stanley	8
H. Betteridge, Gateshead	8

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Albert Dawes, Northampton Town	17
J. W. Holliday, Brentford	14
J. McCambridge, Cardiff City	11
Vivian Gibbins, Bristol Rovers	10
T. C. Bourton, Coventry City	10
G. Palethorpe, Reading	10
R. Burdett, Norwich City	9
G. H. Stabb, Torquay United	9
A. Jackson, Bristol Rovers	8
T. Tait, Luton Town	8
Robert Mortimer, Northampton Town	8

PETTINGER SOLD OUTRIGHT

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 1 (AP)—Eric Pettinger, left wing, was sold outright last night by the Ottawa Senators of the National Hockey League to the London Tecumsehs of the International circuit.

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CAN INDIANA BEAT MICHIGAN?

Chief Question to Be Settled in Big Ten Football Saturday

BIG TEN FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Michigan	3	0	0	61	6	1.000
Purdue	2	1	0	21	13	1.000
Minnesota	2	0	1	28	13	.667
Chicago	1	0	1	20	20	.500
Wisconsin	1	1	1	47	14	.500
Indiana	1	1	1	26	20	.500
Northwestern	1	1	2	39	29	.333
Illinois	1	0	2	13	65	.333
Ohio State	0	2	1	14	28	.000
Iowa	0	0	3	6	67	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—Can Indiana University upset the University of Michigan eleven? This is the question in the Big Ten football championship race this week-end. The Hoosiers, stronger than usual, have won, lost and tied in three games of the title campaign, while the Wolverines show three straight victories. Both teams won games outside the loop last week.

Second in importance is the Purdue invasion of Chicago. The Boilermakers, who won an outstanding intersectional game last Saturday, are yet to be defeated in the Conference, though tied once. They won two important engagements in the title race. Chicago, which defeated Indiana a week ago, was upset in a Conference game last Saturday.

Ohio State's invasion of Northwestern draws popular interest at Evanston, Ill., but both have been defeated and tied and are out of the race unless heavy reverses are met by the leaders. Illinois, a surprise winner, and Wisconsin, which was tied last week, meet at Madison, Wis.

Minnesota is Advancing

Minnesota, after an opening defeat at the hands of Purdue, is coming back strong with two victories in a row. It receives an outsider, Mississippi, at Minneapolis this week. Iowa, defeated for the third time, makes a stand at Iowa City against Nebraska, leader of the Big Six.

Michigan was outplayed by Princeton, but won on breaks, 14 to 7. The Wolverines could not stop the power drives of J. F. James Jr. '33, the Tiger fullback, who crashed off the weak side of an unbalanced line for consistent gains. They failed to break up the Princeton passing game, but took advantage of the Tiger weakness in punting. The first score was a safety made when a Tiger back fumbled in attempting to return a punt. W. F. Ward '35, champion high jumper, playing end for Michigan, tackled the Tiger for the safety, and later caught a forward pass for a touchdown. The Wolverines made their first touchdown on a blocked punt claimed by C. J. Bernard '34, center, who stepped over the goal line.

Against a Michigan eleven playing below form, the Indiana squad has a good chance to square accounts for the 22-to-0 defeat it received last year. The Hoosiers on Saturday defeated Mississippi State, 19 to 0, though minus a star back and a star end, which handicapped their passing. The Indiana scoring was led by Stanley Saluski '33, halfback, with two touchdowns, and D. D. Edmonds '33, fullback, who made one. Eugene Opasik '33, quarterback, helped in the ground-gaining and kicked one after-point.

Purdue continued its triumphant march by defeating New York University 34 to 9 in the East. The Boilermakers did a workmanlike job making long runs, throwing passes and pounding the line. The new halfback, Duane Purvis '35, dashed 80 yards for one touchdown; Roy Horstman '33, fullback, made two, and Paul Moss '33, end, made two. Paul Pardonner '34, quarterback, kept up his remarkable drop-kicking performance by scoring four after-points.

Chicago put up one of its best games against Purdue last year, though losing, 14 to 6; and the Maroons may rise again, though defeated, 13 to 7, by Illinois last Saturday. The Maroons broke through for a touchdown in the first three minutes of play, and carried the battle for a full half, threatening three times to score. But the blocking that enabled Vinson Sahlin '34, halfback, to scamper 25 yards for the touchdown, deteriorated and the whole attack suffered. With the star halfback, Peter Zimmer '34, back in the game, the Maroons should improve.

Ohio State encountered its third tie of the season when it locked with Wisconsin 7 to 7. Passes, followed by the plunging of M. N. Vuchinich '34, fullback, scored the touchdown. The same player kicked the after-point. Northwestern was crushed, 7 to 0, by Minnesota, which found the Wildcat line not much of a barrier, and broke up the visiting pass offensive. Northwestern defeated Ohio State, 10 to 0, last year, and may recover enough to repeat.

Illinois Shows Comeback

Illinois should give Wisconsin a close battle. In their comeback against Chicago, the Illini showed they have the making of a real machine. On both touchdowns, when the runner finally broke away, every possible tackler was taken out before the ball carrier got to him. It was reminiscent of the days of Harold E. "Red" Grange, when Frank Froschauer '35, halfback, caught a pass from G. I. Berry, quarterback, and swept around the field for 22 yards and a score; and also when Berry caught a punt and ran 72 yards to the goal. P. J. Yanuskus '33, line battering halfback, kicked one after-point. Wisconsin beat Illinois last year, 7 to 6.

Minnesota gained consistently around Northwestern ends, and scored two touchdowns by means of forward passes, but one was canceled by an offside. On the first attempt, F. L. Lund '35, halfback, passed to Frank Larson '35, end, who raced to the goal, but the penalty nullified him. Early in the fourth quarter Lund passed to R. J. Tenner '34, substitute end, back of the goal line for the count. J. A. Manders '33, fullback, kicked the added point. Mississippi, the Gophers' prospective opponent, was defeated, 14 to 7, by Auburn.

Iowa, last Friday, was beaten by George Washington, 21 to 6. Its next rival, Nebraska, defeated Kansas State College, 6 to 0, in a big game. A year ago the Hawkeyes were beaten by the Cornhuskers, 7 to 0.

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SHEFFIELD

ADAMS IN DOUBT ABOUT A LINEUP

Plenty of Players but Not All Experienced in Major Hockey

DETROIT, Nov. 1 (AP)—"Smiling Jack" Adams, manager of Detroit's newly christened Red Wings, formerly called the Falcons, of the National Hockey League, is standing knee-deep in hockey players this season and still he is only faintly optimistic about the prospects.

The trouble, Adams says, is that his mob of bulging-muscled young athletes is in the doubtful stage—that is, all except a few of last year's regulars and John Ross Roach, newly purchased goalie.

It all came about when the Chicago Shamrocks of the American Hockey League, with the consent of Frank Calder, National League president, agreed to disband and were taken into the fold of the N. H. L. Most of the Shamrocks came to Detroit, and Adams found himself shaking hands with 26 hockey players, all desirous of remaining with a team that carries only about 14 men through the regular season. He even has four goalies.

Detroit lost four good men when Ottawa decided to resume its franchise this year. The four, Hec Kilrea, Danny Cox, Alex Connell and Alex Smith, were loaned to the Detroit club and returned this year to Ottawa.

Nevertheless, Adams has already developed three strong forward lines from his throng of players. On the first line he has Ebbie Goodfellow, one of the league's best sharpshooters, Larry Aurie and Herbie Lewis, all regulars last year. Three former Shamrocks, Eddie Wiseman, Jack Riley and Tony Prelesnick, make up the tentative second line. In the third are Frank Carson and "Happy" Emms of last year's squad, and Gordon Brydson of the Shamrocks.

The defense probably will include the veteran Reg Noble and Doug Young of the old Falcons with Ralph Taylor and Walter Buswell, former Shamrocks, to relieve them.

Roach, purchased a few weeks ago from the New York Rangers, will hold the goalie's job, with Mike Karakas, Shamrock goal minder, and a couple of others in reserve.

VICTORIA WINS SHIELD

BRISBANE, Australia, Nov. 1 (By Canadian Press)—Victoria won the Sheffield cricket shield yesterday from Queensland in decisive fashion. Scores were: Victoria, 552 (first innings), O'Brien 145, and Darling 185 (Ovenham four for 94); Queensland (first innings), 54 (Fleetwood Smith six for 22 and Ironmonger four for 9); Queensland (second innings), 115, Hansen 59.

Yucatan Temple Copied for Site At Chicago Fair

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—A reproduction of a great Maya temple for the Chicago World's Fair was begun today with ground-breaking ceremonies. The building is to be a copy of one at Uxmal in Yucatan, famous as an example of the early architecture of Central American Indians.

The builders in Chicago know just how to proceed because two years ago an expedition under direction of Dr. Franz Blom of Tulane University entered the Yucatan jungles and took measurements, made casts and recorded necessary details for the construction of a duplicate of the building.

The method of construction, however, is to be different. Modern scrapers, steam shovels and derricks will erect this unit of the Maya temple in about 60 days, the exposition states; but the original was built by a people unfamiliar with even the wheel, not to mention the derrick. Instead of using limestone, as in the original, the Chicago model will be made of composition laid over structural steel. The finished building, however, is expected to look much like the structure in the jungle, with its elaborate and brightly colored designs carved in stone.

The building begun today is one of four units which are to surround a court, all standing on a high terrace overlooking the exposition.

SOVIET GETS PAWPAW SEED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind.—That native autumn fruit of "Hoosierland," the pawpaw, may become a part of the Soviet menu in years hence. Dr. Albert Reiff Bechtel, head of the department of botany of Wabash College here, has shipped, by request, 12 ounces of pawpaw seed to the Lenin Academy of Sciences in Leningrad, U. S. S. R. The pawpaw (asimina triloba) will be tried extensively on Russian state farms.

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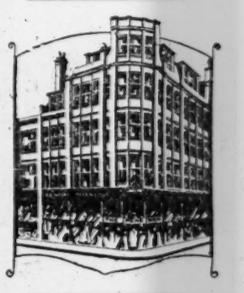

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BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KETGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 155 Lowes Briggate (Opp. Dysons, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Marks. St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe)
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Pl.
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent House, 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket; 96-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opposite Boots the Chemists)
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.
SWANSEA: 22 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
SWINDON: 9C Regent St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.

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Braemar.

WITH a swift birr of wings a cock pheasant comes rocketing upward through November branches, silk-shot plumage glinting in the pale sunlight, a swirl of brown leaves falling behind . . . brilliant—yet perfectly in keeping.

¶ So, on these trying occasions when chic must go hand in hand with freedom of movement, the newest "Braemar" creation, "Dunbar," with its dashing colourful check, and grace of line, has also the knack of being completely in the picture.

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Indian Cricket Tourists Win 13 Out of 36 Matches

Schedule in England Spread Over a Period of Four Months—Visitors Lose Test Match but Capture Nine First-Class Meetings

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The final statistics of the cricketing Indians who have been touring Britain this year may not compare very favorably with those of other touring sides in this country during recent years, but figures are not everything, and without a doubt the Indians have justified themselves by their excellent showing against the leading English teams.

Their tour, which was one of the most strenuous undertaken by any team visiting the home of the game, was spread over a period of four months, and their record suffered during the latter stages of the extensive tour owing to the strain imposed on the players. In the solitary test match against the full strength of England at Lord's Ground, here, they were defeated but by no means disgraced.

Speaking on the wireless when giving his farewell speech, the captain of the side, the Maharajah of Porbandar said, "We came here almost unknown and were greeted with warm hearts, with hospitality, kindness and courtesy. We will remember the marvelous time we have had here." The team which sailed on Sept. 12 has been extended a hearty welcome to return and the future visits of this extremely popular side will be awaited with the greatest of pleasure. The final statistics read:

	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total
Test match	0	1	0	1
First-class matches	9	7	9	25
Minor matches	4	1	5	*10
Total	13	9	14	*36

*Exclusive of matches vs. the Army and Durham, which had to be abandoned without a ball being bowled.

LEADING BATTING AVERAGES
(All matches)

	Innings	Times not out	runs	Highest score	Average
C. K. Nayudu	56	7	1842	162	37.59
S. Wazir Ali	55	4	1725	178	33.82
S. Nazir Ali	40	0	1142	109	28.55
J. Naoomal	58	5	1506	*164	28.41
N. D. Marshall	21	4	445	148	26.17
S. H. M. Colah	46	0	1069	122	23.23
Jehangir Khan	44	14	638	68	21.26
Lall Singh	28	3	520	52	20.80
Amar Singh	40	6	684	*131	20.11

*Not out.

LEADING BOWLING AVERAGES
(All matches)

	Overs	Maiden overs	Runs	Wickets	Average
N. D. Marshall	7.4	0	14	1	14.00
Mahomed Nissar	620.4	158	1442	97	14.86
Amar Singh	1157.3	370	2

Gov. Roosevelt Is Greeted At Great Rally In Boston

(Continued from Page 1)

wisecracks which had sent former Governor Smith's audience off into gales of derisive laughter and cheering.

The final objective of his policy, the Governor said, was to restore the purchasing power of the nation. The immediate relief of the unemployed, he added, was the great need of the hour. Governor Roosevelt said that his program of long-range planning requires "prompt and definite action and the cooperation of federal, state and local governments as well as of forward-looking citizens throughout the land."

He argued that his proposals were specific and far-reaching. To stand for a less drastic program than that which he outlined, the Democratic candidate declared, would be to misinterpret the lessons of present business conditions and be indifferent to the needs of the nation.

Roosevelt's Speech

Governor Roosevelt said in part:

This trip to New England I assure you has brought back many happy memories. I have met a multitude of old friends with whom I have been associated in public life for more than 20 years.

If I were to start referring to each of them by name, I should have to call the roll of Massachusetts Democracy. All I can say is that I appreciate the fact that today, a week before election, we have a united party—a party which will be supported by free spirited Republican and independent voters, in securing a great victory on Nov. 8.

And other memories have come from far back beyond my earliest political experience. As a boy I came to this State for education. To that education I look back with open and sincere pride and gratitude.

Then I came and lived at a great institution for the freeing of the human mind from ignorance, from bigotry of the mind and the spirit. Knowledge—that is, education in its true sense—is our best protection against unreasoning prejudice and panic-making fear, whether engendered by special interests, illiberal minorities, or panic-stricken leaders who seek to perpetuate the power which they have misused.

I hope I have learned the lesson that reason and tolerance have their place in all things, and I want to say frankly that they are never so appropriate as when they prevail in a political campaign.

I say this with some feeling because I express widespread opinion when I note that the dignity of the office of President has suffered during the past week. The President began this campaign with the same attitude with which he has approached so many of the serious problems of the past three years. He sought to create the impression that there was no campaign just as he had sought to create the impression that all was well with the United States.

Spoiled These Plans

But the people of the country spoiled these plans. They demanded that the Administration which they placed in power four years ago, and which has cost them so much, give an accounting. They demanded this accounting in no uncertain terms.

This demand of the people has continued until it has become an overwhelming irresistible drift of public opinion.

As this storm of approval for the Democratic policies has grown, several moods have come over the utterances of the President, and his supporters.

First, they were plaintively apologetic; then they were indignant at Congress.

Finally, they have in desperation resorted to the breeding of fear.

At first the President refused to recognize that he was in a contest. But as the people have responded to our program with enthusiasm he recognized that we were both candidates. And then dignity died.

At Indianapolis he spoke of my arguments—misquoting them. But at Indianapolis he went further. He abandoned argument for personalities.

In the presence of a situation like this, I am tempted to reply in kind. I shall not yield to the temptation to which the President yielded. On the contrary, I reiterate my respect for his person and his office. But I shall not be deterred even by the President of the United States from the discussion of grave national issues and submitting to them the truth about their national affairs—however unpleasant that truth may be.

The ballot is the indispensable instrument of a free people. It should be the true expression of their will. It is intolerable when that is coerced—whatever the form of coercion—political, or economic.

An hour ago I listened to the President. Once more he warned the people against a change, against a new deal on the ground that it would change the fundamental principles of America. My deal is not to change those principles, but to put those principles into effect.

Undermine Reason

The Administration attempts to undermine reason through fear—to tell us that the world will come to an end on Nov. 8 if they are not returned to power for four years more. It sadly misconceives the good sense and the self-reliance of our people.

They tell us, further, that the present Administration will be unable to hold in check the economic forces that threaten us in the period between election and inauguration. They threaten American business and American workers with dire destruction from November to March.

They crack the "whip of fear" over the backs of American voters.

Ambassador Mellon, the representative of the United States at the Court of St. James's, who should represent the whole American people there, appeals to an English audience, on English soil, for the support of a party candidate 3000 miles away, and invokes the same sinister threat and seeks to spread it to the rest of the civilized world.

We are told that there was a Roman senator who threw himself into a chasm to save his country. These gentlemen are of a new breed. They are willing to throw their country into a chasm to save themselves.

Another means of spreading fear is through certain Republican industrial leaders. I have said, and without being controverted, that 5000 men in effect control American industry. These men, possessed of such great power, carry likewise a great responsibility.

It is their duty to use every precaution to see that this power is never used to destroy or limit the sound public policy of the free and untrammelled exercise of the power of the ballot.

In violation of this duty some of these 5000 men who control industry are invading the sacred political rights of those over whom they have economic power. They are joining in the chorus of fear initiated by the President, Secretary of Treasury, and the Republican national committee.

They are telling their employees that if they fail to support the Administration of President Hoover, such jobs as they have will be in danger.

Such conduct is un-American and worthy of censure at the ballot box.

It would be equally reprehensible if any political leader were to seek reprisal against any coercing employer who used such means. Let us fight our political battles with political arguments, and not prey upon men's economic necessities.

Empty Gestures

No, my friends, their threats are empty gestures. You know and I know that their industries have been sliding downhill. You know, and I know, that the whole program of the present Administration has been directed only to prevent a further slipping. You know and I know that therein lies the difference between the leadership of the two parties.

You know and I know that the Democratic Party is not satisfied with merely arresting the present decline, but that we seek to build up and improve—to put these industries into a position where their wheels will turn and where opportunity will be given to them to reemploy the millions of workers they have laid off.

It is not enough merely to stabilize—to lend money! It is essential to increase purchasing power in order that goods may be sold. There must be people capable of buying goods in order that goods may be manufactured and sold. When that time comes, under a new leadership, these same gentlemen will be there doing business as usual.

This depression, with its vast unemployment, has swept away much of the material gains that we had hoped to use. Grim poverty stalks through the land. It embitters the present and darkens the future.

Against this enemy every ounce of effort and every necessary penny of wealth must be raised as a defence. And, my friends, it is not that we lack the knowledge of what to do. The tragedy of the past years has been the failure of those who were responsible to translate high-sounding plans into action.

The present leadership in Washington stands convicted, not because it did not have the means to plan, but fundamentally because it did not have the will to do. That is the reason that the American people on Nov. 8 will register their firm conviction that this Administration has utterly and entirely failed—failed to meet the great emergency.

The American people are a heart-sick people—"hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

Let me offer you an example: In 1921 and 1922 there was a depression. Very mild compared with the present one, but, nevertheless, a depression. There developed a large amount of unemployment.

The President of the United States, in September, 1921, called the "President's Conference on Unemployment." This conference employed a number of experts who prepared a highly competent report. It happens that this report did not appear until after the depression was ended. It was published in 1923—six years before the present depression began.

Many Sound Things

It said many sound things. It proposed the control of credit expansion by the banks, the prevention of overexpansion of industry the control of public and private construction in boom periods and security against the suffering that might come from unemployment.

It was a good report, my friends. Sound and intelligent people worked on it and contributed to it.

The chairman of that unemployment conference in 1921 was the then Secretary of Commerce of the United States, Secretary Hoover.

The President complains because I have charged that he did nothing for a long time after the depression began. That is true. I add to that charge, that from the time this report was published in 1923, for the six years that preceded the crash in 1929, he did nothing to put into effect the provisions advocated in 1923 against the possibility of a future depression.

Instead of that, he participated in encouraging speculation, when not only the sound business brains of the country were saying that it should be discouraged, but in spite of the fact that his own report in 1923 said that depressions are certainly in part due to over-speculation. He failed to prepare by positive action against the recurrence of a depression. On the contrary—the exact contrary—he intensified the forces that made for depression by encouraging speculation.

He did not do what in his 1923 report he said ought to be done. And on top of that, he did what he said ought not to be done.

Now, my friends, we are considering unemployment tonight, and I am going to start by setting forth the positive policy which the President's commission, under the leadership of the Secretary of Commerce, said should be done.

Five-Point Program

It was a five-point program. And as a program it was good.

First, it urged that government should reduce expenditures for public works during periods of prosperity and build up reserves with which to increase expenditures during periods of unemployment and industrial depression.

This was not done. No reserves were built up for the rainy day.

Second, the report said, that the Federal Government should work with the railroads in the preparation of a long-time constructive program.

The Republican Administration did not give effect to this proposal. Instead of working with the railroads, to consolidate their lines and and put them on a sound economical basis, it waited until the depression had laid them low, and then had nothing for them except loans, and temporary relief.

Third, the report proposed the setting up of safeguards against too rapid inflation, consequently as I have shown, the President and his Secretary of the Treasury encouraged speculation.

Fourth, the report recommended an adequate system of unemployment insurance. No one in the Administration assumed leadership in order to bring about positive action by the states to make this a reality.

Fifth, it suggested an adequate system of public employment offices. But when Senator Wagner introduced a bill to establish the employment offices, President Hoover vetoed the measure which Chairman Hoover had sponsored.

Business men who believe in sound planning—these men of action—must feel that there is danger to the country in the continuance of such a leadership, and heedlessness of sound business principles.

We have heard much about fact-finding. With all its pretentious belief in facts and figures this Administration has largely used the process of fact-finding merely to gain time. Usually they get even the facts too late and when they get the facts they misinterpret them.

More Thinking

What we need in Washington is less fact-finding and more thinking.

Immediate relief of the unemployed is the immediate need of the hour. But no more emergency measures of relief are adequate. Our goal, our unremitting objective, must be to secure permanence of employment. Without stability of employment for our workers and without a balanced economy between agriculture and industry there can be no healthy national life.

We have two problems. First, to meet the immediate distress; and, second, to build up on a permanent basis.

As to "immediate relief": The first principle is that this nation owes a positive duty that no one shall be permitted to starve. This means that while the immediate responsibility for relief rests with local, public and private charity, in so far as these are inadequate, the states must carry the burden, and whenever the states are unable adequately to do so the Federal Government owes the positive duty of stepping into the breach.

The present Republican Administration early took a position against the frank recognition of this principle. It was only because of the insistence of Congress and the unmistakable voice of the people that the President yielded and approved the relief bill this summer.

Second, in addition to providing emergency relief, the Federal Government should provide temporary work wherever possible: In the national forests, on flood prevention, and on the development of waterway projects already authorized and planned, thousands can be given at least temporary employment.

Third, the Federal Government should expedite the actual construction of public works already authorized. The country would be horrified to know how little construction work authorized by the last Congress and approved by the President has already been undertaken. Much of it will not be underway until next summer.

Coördinated System

In the field that looks further ahead, we call for a coördinated system of employment exchanges, the advance planning of public works, and unemployment reserves. Who, then, is to carry these measures? The first is clearly and inescapably a task of the Federal Government, although it will require the loyal and intelligent coöperation of state and local agencies throughout the land. To this federal action, therefore, I pledge my administration. The second—that of the advance planning of public works—again calls for a strong lead from the Government at Washington. I pledge my administration to the adoption of this principle both in the enterprises of the Federal Government and for the construction within the several states which is made possible by federal aid, and I shall urge upon state and local authorities throughout the nation to follow this example.

The third—that of unemployment reserves—must under our system of government be primarily the responsibility of the several states. This, the Democratic platform, on which I stand, makes entirely clear.

In addition, there has been long overdue a reduction of the hours of work and the number of working days per week. The great justifications of modern industry are the cheapening of production and the lessening of the toil of man. These fruits will be dead fruits unless men earn enough so that they can buy the things that are produced and have the leisure for the cultivation of body, mind and spirit which the great inventions are supposed to make possible. This means that government must set an example in the case of its own employees. It means also that government must exert its persuasive leadership to induce industry to do likewise.

Long-Range Planning

Here, then, is a program of long-range planning which requires prompt and definite action and the coöperation of federal, state and local governments as well as of forward-looking citizens throughout the land. The proposals are specific and far-reaching. To advocate a less drastic program would be to misread the lessons of the depression and be indifferent to the country's welfare.

But there is one final objective of my policy which is more vital, more basic than all else. I seek to restore the purchasing power of the nation. That and only that will put people back to work.

We need to restore our trade with the world. Under Republican leadership we have lost it and the President of the United States seems to be indifferent about regaining it.

Now I'm going to talk to a city audience. I don't make one speech to a farm audience and another speech to a city audience.

Moreover, we need to give to 50,000,000 people who live directly or indirectly upon agriculture a price for their products in excess of the cost of production. That will give them the buying power to start your mills and mines to work to supply their needs. They cannot buy your goods because they cannot get a fair price for their products. You are poor because they are poor.

I favor—and do not let the false statements of my opponents deceive you—continued protection for American agriculture. I favor more than that. I advocate measures to give the farmer an added benefit, called a tariff benefit, to make the tariff effective on his products. The most enlightened of modern American business men likewise favor such a benefit. An excellent example is your own fellow-citizen—Mr. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who has recently proclaimed a plan for the restoration of agriculture, not unlike my own.

President Hoover does not favor a program of that kind. He has closed the door of hope to American agriculture, and when he did that he closed the door of hope to you also.

He says proudly that he has effectively restricted immigration to protect American labor. I favor that; but I might add that in the enforcement of the immigration laws serious abuses have been revealed.

But he does not tell you that by permitting agriculture to fall into ruin millions of workers from the farms have crowded into our cities. These men have added to unemployment. They are here because agriculture is prostrated. A restored agriculture will check this migration. It will keep these farmers happily at home. It will leave more jobs for you. It will provide a market for your products. That is the key to national economic restoration.

His Floor a Plank, the Sky His Roof

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Ewing Galloway

THE RIGGER SEES THE VIEW

This Man Is All Over the Place When a New Skyscraper Is Being Constructed.

His duties in the construction of a building carry him from the level of the ground to the loftiest of beams or girders in the structure. His place is everywhere. And he is as much at ease balanced on a six-inch beam maybe hundreds of feet above the sidewalks as the average person is walking down a city street.

His jobs are numerous. Chiefly he is concerned with the erection of temporary towers for supporting work platforms or to form shafts for material elevators.

DRY CAMPAIGN IS FORWARDED BY MRS. POLING

Wife of Leader Urges Supporters to Choose G. O. P. Stand

Out of the home, with all the responsibilities that go with the care of a family of seven children, has stepped a new champion of the dry cause—Mrs. Daniel A. Poling.

Arriving in Boston today to address a mass meeting at Tremont Temple tonight, the wife of the chairman of the Allied Forces for Prohibition in an interview described the Republican prohibition plank as giving the drys a real chance to preserve the gains under prohibition.

"It is for us to choose," she declared, "between a constructive and a destructive stand on prohibition at the polls next week. The Democrats ask for naked repeal which cannot protect against the return of the saloon. The Republican plan protects against the saloon and provides a footing for a new forward march by the drys."

Mrs. Poling declared that she spoke as a home builder, not as a politician. "I have nothing to gain politically," she said, "but much to hope for in respect to the maintenance of the morals of our young people."

The new dry leader is campaigning on a public platform this year for the first time. It was last year that she first awoke to the crying need for fearless leaders on the prohibition question and resolved to speak from her experience as a home builder.

"We must realize," she went on, "that the Eighteenth Amendment was never an end in itself—only a means to an end. We need an opportunity to continue the education of our children away from liquor and the Republican prohibition clause provides that opportunity where the Democrats would break down the advance we have made in more than 10 years."

"After all," she stated, "the home is the foundation of national character and integrity and Mr. Hoover is the proven champion of home builders. His life confirms the faith of those who look to his Administration for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. He is pledged to preserve the advances we have made under the Eighteenth Amendment."

Although this is Mrs. Poling's first year on the public platform, she expects to visit 50 towns and cities in New England on her present tour. Her appeal is made directly to the women voters whose "responsibility for educating the younger generation merits their intelligent coöperation at the polls."

BUFFALO CUTS EXPENSES

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1 (AP)—The city of Buffalo is determined to cut its expenses. Today a fire house will be closed, to be followed shortly by the evacuation of seven other houses. City officials say locations were established during the horse-drawn-apparatus days which no longer are necessary in a motorized department.

Georgia County Cans Its Surplus Food for Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia can and should feed itself, according to Mr. J. Phil Campbell, state director of agricultural extension work, in explaining the coöperative canning movement in Gwinnett County.

State agricultural leaders, the extension and vocational agricultural departments of Gwinnett County and officials of Sears, Roebuck & Co. in Atlanta combined to can nourishing food to be given to needy families throughout the State this winter.

Finding that their large quantities of fruits and vegetables grown were bringing in ruinously low prices on the market, the leaders of Gwinnett County made an arrangement with state agriculturalists and other interested persons to overcome the problem of feeding the farmers during the winter months, a situation which was most acute last year. As a result, the canning project was put into operation.

The canning project has already proved itself successful. The Community Chest of Atlanta will receive nearly 20,000 cans of fruits and vegetables for distribution this winter through relief agencies and the pantry shelves of many Gwinnett County farm homes have been stocked with their crop surplus, canned and ready to be used during the winter months.

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EDUCATIONAL

High School Poetry Projects

By W. J. KLOPP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

IN ALL my experience as a teacher, administrator and supervisor, it has never until recently been my privilege to find a teacher of poetry who could take 90 boys and girls, varying in ability and interest, as boys and girls do in an unselected group, and interest them all in the study of poetry. Miss Metha Stuempel, instructor in English in the Woodrow Wilson High School, accomplished this, last year.

Her method was simple yet unique. Her pupil control was different from the usual type of control. There was little of the stereotyped and trite operative in the class procedure. The children were free to choose and free to browse.

No projects were assigned by the teacher and no help was given by the teacher. A general plan of projects was presented to each pupil for serious study and for guidance in making a final project selection for himself.

The Plan Used

The following plan was used for three classes in which 90 pupils were enrolled:

1. Title of the Project.
2. Preface.
3. Dedication.
4. Table of Contents.
5. Poems, selected or original.
6. Illustrations and Color Schemes.
7. Personal reactions to each poem.

Eighty-five pupils survived the course and submitted as their own selected projects 85 projects, varying in every conceivable way and giving evidence of the finest example of "unconscious-articulation" with art, music, rhythm, architecture, social sciences, natural sciences, ethics, physical education, etc.

One of the unusual features in the teaching technic was the browsing periods allowed. Two days a week and sometimes more were allowed for browsing. The instructor placed 150 poetry books at their disposal and to these were added many more collected by individual pupils. Through this release of restraint, so frequently the distorting and distracting factor in a formal recitation, the pupils found their poetic likes and feasted upon them.

Another unusual feature was the type of preface to each project and the person or persons to whom the project was dedicated. Pupils took this seriously, as is evidenced by the following preface which was written by a boy who made soap sculpture models endeavoring to illustrate the different moods expressed in the several books of "Paradise Lost." Following this is the same boy's dedication of his project:

PREFACE

"I first became interested in soap sculpture when it was one of the projects in my art class. The carving that I handed in was the product of an inspirational flash and turned out better than I had hoped. It was an abstract carving of nothing in particular, but it served to turn my thoughts to that type of sculpture. That is why all the carvings in my project are abstract.

"Just as moods can be expressed in music, so they can be expressed in art, only here they are transferred to the brain by a different medium. I have endeavored to present before the eyes of the seer the emotion or mood most prevalent in each book or combination of books. By the combination of color with line, I have further attempted to render my carvings more understandable to those who appreciate but do not necessarily understand all the fundamentals of line rhythm and coordination of lines.

DEDICATION

"To those who have suffered much in the name of art either through ridicule, privation or misunderstanding and to my mother, whose encouraging sympathy and wholehearted support have reinvested me with the will power and stamina to endure through periods of discouragement, and to E. R., I humbly dedicate this my effort to increase and beautify the study of literature."

Thirty poems illustrated in color representing contrasts was one of the projects of outstanding merit. Autumn and Spring; Life and Death; Leisure and Work; Conflict and Peace; Childhood and Age; Sunrise and Sunset; Sounds and Quiet; Blue Symphony and White Symphony; Fear and Courage, were among the contrasts appearing in the project.

Some of the Projects

Since there were so many projects submitted, it will suffice to give the titles and a few significant facts about a few of them.

1. The Dancer, 20 poems, two of which were original. Each poem describes the dance and the picture illustrates the mood.
2. Anthology of Sea poems, consisted of 13 poems with a brief biography of each author.
3. Poems of Homes; this project correlated architecture and poetry. The pupil sketched the homes and selected the poems which best described the home.
4. The Olympics; this is one of the striking examples of originality. The national flag and colors adorned the pages upon which appeared two poems of two authors from each of the following countries: England, Greece, China, France, Persia, Germany, Spain, Russia, Japan, Italy and America.
5. Anthology of Desert poems, 12 in number. This pupil's hobby is photography and each poem is illustrated by some photographic sketch describing the poems.
6. Lyric poetry: If, in the poems for this project, musical terms and names of musical instruments appeared, and pupil defined the terms and illustrated the instruments named. Frequently she wrote a brief historical sketch of the instrument referred to in the poem, such as the guitar, pan pipes, harp, drums, bells, etc.
7. Anthology of Bird poems, 17 poems originally illustrated with colored paper.
8. Around the World in 48 poems. This project consisted of a descriptive poem for each point of interest on the trip around the world, starting from Honolulu and ending in New York.
9. Ten poems based on interest and illustrated by original character pictures.
10. Trees, 28 poems, originally illustrated with a personal reaction to each poem.
11. Anthology of Songs and Poems of Music. The study was divided into three main divisions:
    1. Poems of Music.
    2. Songs with original music.
    3. Songs with music by composers.
12. Nature poems; the selections involved poems of love, childhood, imagination and thought. Each poem was supplemented with music corresponding to the mood of the poem. Some of the poems and music were original.

Then there were other interesting collections such as 1, 14 poems of the night; 2, 15 poems of the garden; 3, poetry of time; 4, poems of Heine; 5, poems of eyes; 6, 34 poems of mother; 7, selections of John Masefield; 8, American everyday life; 9, 24 poems on love and friendship; 10, 16 poems of flowers by American and English authors.

In the brief statements, dedicating the project to some person, one finds abundance of evidence of deep convictions developed out of the project study. Even though one would hesitate to give too much credence to such statements, it nevertheless holds that definite attitudes have been formed during this semester with regard to poetry and the writer feels a just claim to some of them.

The following comments were made in answer to the questions submitted to the 85 pupils at the close of the course:

1. Tell briefly what you liked about this course.

"I thought the anthology poetry project idea was very good. It gave a chance for individual thought and expression of ideas, and gave us practice in looking for a certain type of poem."

"I liked the general way in which the course was presented—especially the taking up of the poems as types and the discussions of the poems we read."

"The discussions of various things about life; you didn't just talk poetry."

"I especially liked the idea of being able to choose my own subject for the poetry project."

"I liked the majestic manner which was used in writing the poems."

"Making poetry project."

"Studying poetry that is well known and valuable in a cultural way."

"I have enjoyed the different types of poetry presented. I never knew of the many varieties of verse which exist. I like the chronological order in which we have studied them, and I think that the reports given on the authors themselves made their works more interesting."

2. Give some suggestions for the improvement of this course.

"I think you should give the class more time to work out their poetry project."

"English 4B is a rather comprehensive course; it is almost too comprehensive. There is a great deal of material to be covered in a comparatively short time. I should like an opportunity to do more outside reading in connection with our study of the different types."

"I have none. This class has been an entire pleasure to me."

"A trip to the Huntington Library or to some other educational place that has to do with poetry."

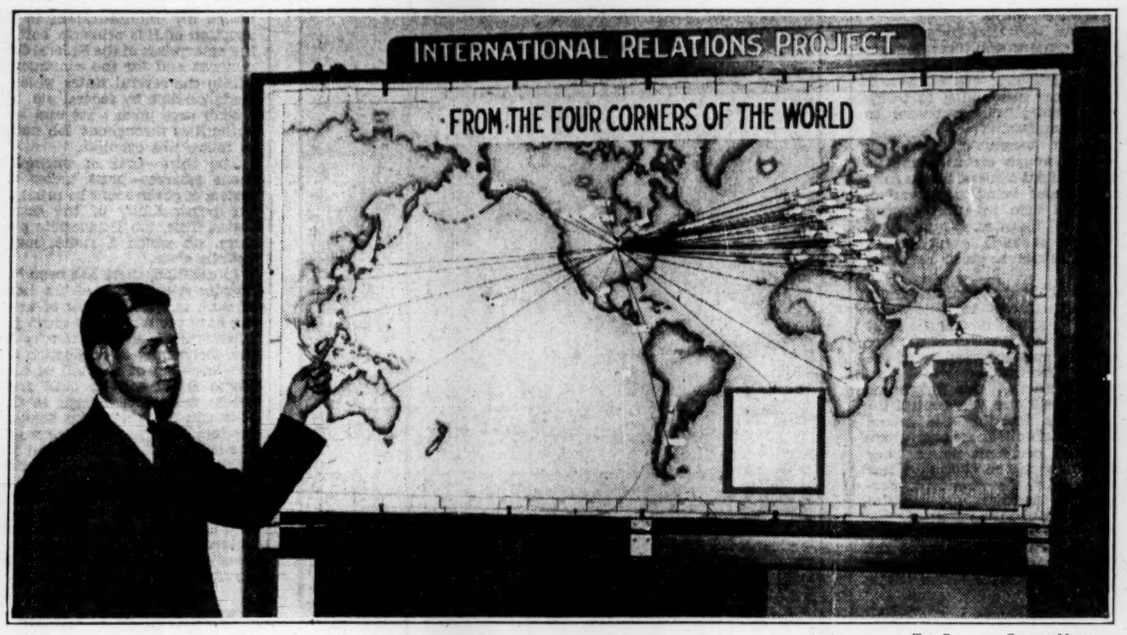
"A poetry room where poetry admirers could go on special days at class time or after school."

"Commit more poetry to memory."

"I wish we might have had more opportunity for work on the poetry project in class, with the books in the room."

"My only suggestion to this excellent course is this: I believe that far more excellent and better projects would be turned in, if the students were told what would be expected of them at the first of the course."

"I think that if the poetry project plan were announced at the first of the semester, the student would have a greater length of time to enjoy making the project."



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Showing the Birthplaces of 434 Foreign Students at the University of Minnesota to Be In 39 Countries. This Map, Prepared by One of the Students, Was Hung Where It Could Be Easily Seen Every Day by 10,000 Students. This Is Only One of Many Exhibits of the International Relations Project.

A World Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

COLLEGES and universities in the United States trained more than 10,000 foreign students from 100 different countries last year. While these students are important factors in promoting international understanding, little has been done toward the realization of such an aim in the majority of schools. The University of Minnesota, in Minneapolis, has established what is called an International Relations Project.

Only three universities in the country have international houses, but 500 institutions had foreign students among their registrants last year. The University of Minnesota project is one which can be applied in any school without much financial outlay.

A university officer devotes full time to this project, the purpose of which is to increase the students' understanding of other countries, to stimulate their desire for a citizenship that is intelligently informed on international relations, and to act as a personal adviser to the foreign students.

One of the activities of the director is to coördinate the activities of such international student organizations as the Cosmopolitan Club, the Student Forum, the Diplomatic Club, and the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. While the student officers of these organizations retain all their administrative duties, they discuss the activities of their organizations with the director of the International Relations Project. Their mutual aim is to devise methods which will more effectively promote world understanding. Through the director, the clubs also secure speakers of local and national importance who discuss various aspects of international relations.

While the scope of the program is entirely extracurricular and without university credit, the student interest in foreign affairs aroused by the activities of the project warranted the issuance of a bulletin in which were described the university courses of international significance. The current publication lists 55 classes in 10 different departments.

As another means of developing an intelligently informed student body an electric lighted map of the world, hung in the entrance of a building through which 10,000 students pass daily, displays current world news and features portraying international relations. The origins of these press dispatches is spotted by a small electric light.

One of the international relations displays showed the home lands of 434 students at the university from 39 countries outside the United States. Other displays have indicated American foreign investments, both private and governmental; the Boy Scout organization as "An Army of Friendship" in 43 countries; cultural and economic relations with Latin America, and the native lands of the foreign-born members of the local civic symphony orchestra, as an illustration of the universality of music.

The university director is also an adviser to the foreign students. He has arranged a student speaker's bureau which is available to clubs in the city; he helps students solve financial problems; students who are lonely come to him so that he can get them in touch with others of their race; he assists them in planning their course work, and in general helps them orient themselves.

The entire project was made possible through a gift from the Rotary Club of Minneapolis as a practical step toward realizing the sixth object of Rotary International, "the advancement of understanding, good will, and international peace." Already international understanding has come to be something concrete to the student body.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Studio-Workshop Where Students Are Free to Develop Their Hobbies at the University of Wisconsin.

A Campus Workshop in Which to Putter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

ARTISTIC college students having the urge to putter around with paint, clay, or any other hobby during leisure hours have found an excellent solution on one university campus. A studio, housed in an old Victorian mansion on the busiest campus corner at the University of Wisconsin has met with enthusiastic success. This studio, which takes pride in being run entirely by campus government, is now launched on its third year as a hobby workshop for campus craftsmen. It is independent of any department of the university.

It is a result of a thesis written for a B. S. degree by a graduate of the University. Miss Sally Owen, recently matriculated in the applied arts course at the University, felt the need of a place on campus where artistic students not necessarily taking art courses could during leisure moments work at their hobbies. She embodied plans for such a studio in her thesis, and after graduation took it up with college authorities. The plan appeared to be a good one, and was referred to the campus government for consideration. The workshop, directed by Miss Owen, was added to the list of activities sponsored by the Student Social Union, along with its dances and Sunday concerts.

The workshop overlooks Lake Mendota and the hills beyond. The spirit of the place is nowhere better expressed than in the shop's collection of miscellaneous what-nots that have been declared useless by less enterprising persons. This collection includes everything from tomato cans to stockings, from soap scraps to soda straws, which are piled up until they eventually are transformed into attractive little favors and knickknacks that rival clever little German importations.

Anyone who is a member of the union is welcome to join the workshop. At present about 75 students work there anywhere from five or six hours a day to once a week, according to the time each student wishes to spend. Miss Owen presides over the shop, helping with all manner of crafts and projects. She is assisted by a senior in the applied arts school, who teaches pewter and jewelry making.

One room is devoted to drawing and oil painting. Rows of lockers, easels, stools and smudgy paint bottles combine to give this room the informal appearance that a studio always has. A raised platform in one corner is used for model drawing several times a week. Students in the art school find these classes an excellent opportunity to catch up on back projects for their art courses. A charge of 10 cents an hour is made to pay for the model.

An adjoining room is given over to poster painting, block printing, photography and drafting. Designs for holiday cards, dance programs and bookplates are cut out of blocks, and the printing is done with a small wheel press. Photography has become popular lately. Photographs of weirdly lighted interiors and artistic portrait studies adorn the walls along with drawings and illustrations.

The art metal room resembles mostly a typical craftshop, with torches and sinks and toolboxes full of countless little gadgets for metal work. A row of graceful pewter goblets and several platters on one of the shelves would do justice to any colonial cabinet collection. A class in pewter making is held two days a week.

The studio is not only a place to putter. It carries on a regular business on the side, doing odd jobs at reasonable rates. Indeed, some organizations find the workshop a welcome aid to their budgets. The charge covers the cost of the materials and the time of the students who desire to earn a little pin money. The scope of these jobs is unlimited.

Last year the workshop handled the art publicity of the union in making painted, screen and illuminated posters, advertising artists which have come to the campus, as part of the union programs. Posters have also been made for other clubs and campus organizations. It has filled orders for stage properties for the campus dramatic organization, and for the annual musical review given by Haresfoot. It has made and colored frames for 40 pictures which were hung in various rooms in the union building, and prepared copper plates labeling certain gifts to the union. Individual order for Christmas cards were filled, and a large order from a woman's organization for curtains and pillows.

Throughout the winter the workshop held exhibits of work done in the shop, which included oils, water colors, masks, sculpture, block prints, jewelry, and pewter plates and goblets. Students who wandered in to see the exhibit were not a little surprised at the amount and variety of creative work which the workshop produces in its own quietly busy way.

Probably the greatest value of this little shop to the campus lies in its being just what the name implies, a place in which to putter, a craft shop for students with hobbies.

Letter by Hoover's First Teacher

West Branch, Iowa
Oct. 17, 1932.

Mrs. MacGregor.

My dear Marian:

I intended writing you after the trip to Des Moines, but I was deluged with letters congratulating me, or by my friends sending me pictures of myself and President Hoover, until I did not get time to write and tell you some of my impressions of the trip.

When I received the President's letter I thought I was not up-to-date enough to accept. Then I thought they knew me and if I was invited I would accept, and when Eleanore came and said she would go with me I fell for it, and I have been glad ever since.

When I met the train at West Liberty the President reached his hand down and helped me up the last step. Wasn't that kind? Mrs. Hoover said: "Come here, Mrs. Carran, and catch hold. Oh, be careful!" as I tripped. We were treated with every courtesy; sat in the parlor car nearly all the time. We were invited out on the back platform to greet the crowd at Marengo and when the train started on Mrs. Hoover said, "You are safe, Mrs. Carran; the Governor is on your left side and the President on the other assisting you."

Every once in a while one of the secretaries would bring in a delegation of ladies or men and we were introduced to them and the visiting went on. Then in about 15 minutes the secretary came in and at once the good-bys were said and they were all gone and another delegation appeared.

When we left Iowa City they brought in lunch and a glass of water. After that was removed they brought in a slice of honeydew melon. It was fine. Just seemed like the sunny southland. Mrs. Hoover ate with us and some recipes were discussed and she and Mrs. Bedell discussed their girlhood days when they made corn-silk babies. The President and other gentlemen ate lunch in the dining room. As we approached a city Mr. Joslyn came first, followed by the President, Governor and others to the rear platform. . .

Dr. Boone pinned a gold Hoover button on my coat as soon as we started at West Liberty, which I prize. He was in evidence all day and showed me every kindness and care. Mrs. Hoover asked me if I wanted to retire and rest in a quiet room. Dr. Boone came and took Eleanore and me to rest and we had iced orangeade and afterward went to the parlor car. Mrs. Hoover asked me to have my picture with the President and she, and the doctor posed me. Two or three newspaper men were waiting for flashlight pictures.

When we got to Des Moines a fine car was ready for the Albins and Eleanore and me, and we joined the parade. The President and Mrs. Hoover were in the first car and we were in the fifth. A guard of honor walked the whole way beside the car, five men beside our car. The street was lined with crowds in spite of the cold and long wait; little children, some with blankets around them; babies in their parents' arms; old people and crowds of boys and girls, all enthusiastic. After the parade we were taken to the Savory Hotel where rooms were reserved for us.

We had dinner and we were taken to the Coliseum and taken to the platform by way of the north door, and all they had to do was to say it was Mrs. Carran and the way was cleared and police stepped aside. We showed our platform tickets and we had seats in front. Mine was behind the President, between one of the secretaries and Dr. Boone, and he cared for me and assisted me to my feet during the ovation and gave me a manuscript to follow the speech with ease. We said good-by to our hosts, the President and Mrs. Hoover, on leaving the train, and came home from Des Moines with the West Branch delegation, a tired and happy party and a very hopeful one.

Mrs. Carran.

The Parent

This letter is in answer to one of our questions of two weeks ago: Dad, how have you eliminated yourself as a Lord High Executioner within your family circle and yet done so without ignoring your responsibilities as a Dad? We should like to hear from you on this or other subjects. Some of you fathers of older children might tell us your experiences in making real friends of your boy or girl. We hear that many fathers are reading the column. We should like to print short letters from fathers in every issue.

Crozet, Va.

Dear Friends:

I want to express my appreciation for the Parent Column. Many suggestions in it have helped us on the way to better parenthood.

In our home we have found that the easiest way to make children obedient is to make Papa act as "Lord High Executioner," and behead all opposition with a forceful word. This is very effective with younger children, but we have found that it is not the best way, since it does not overcome disobedience, but covers it up with fear for the moment.

Papa has increased our family by an imaginary person who resembles our little Nan (4 years old), but who is called Jo. In cases where the Lord High Executioner had to be called in before, Nan is told about Nan, who is obedient, neat and loving, and also about Jo, who is disobedient, untidy and sometimes trying to take Nan's place in her chair or bed. Papa and Nan then cooperate in eliminating Jo from the premises, which leaves only a good Nan. This simple way has been very successful in helping Nan over the difficulty of going to bed quietly, and remaining seated at the table. She has now started practicing it on her little brother, showing how well it was understood.

Papa also finds that education is largely the giving of good example, and that, in order to enforce such laws in the home as neatness, punctuality and helpfulness he must first become obedient to those laws himself.

Having the privilege of also belonging to the class of older children, I can speak on the subject of friendship between father and son from the son's point of view. I believe the main obstacle to friendship often is fear of criticism. The discussion of problems should be with a view to both sides gaining thereby. And sons could help in being more open in their attitude. I really lost some of the filial awe, and gained a great deal of love and true friendship for my father, after losing some of my reticence on subjects which every father and son discuss.

(Mr.) H. B.

* * *

Chingford, Essex, Eng.

Dear Editor:

Ever since the "Parent Column" has appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, I have wanted to send out some helpful thoughts to those who so kindly and lovingly share their experiences in guiding young children.

Now that you have asked, "how children can be sent to school, happy, quiet and purposeful," I know it is time for me to send in my contribution.

Each morning my four little people leave the house with smiling, happy faces, ready to tackle whatever work comes along.

I attribute this cheerful attitude to early rising, in time for an unhurried breakfast, a quiet perusal of short passages of the Bible, and prayer, a helpful attention to little duties to be done around the house; then timely attention to preparing for school, that assures them they will be punctual.

Young children are never happy if hurried, and an attitude of time for everything eliminates that danger. They respond to order and system, and harmony is the inevitable result.

For this a time-table is essential so that dawdling, and idlenesss has no room.

If any parents would be interested in this time-table, I should be only too pleased to give them ours, so that this one successful phase of child training may be passed along.

The children are three girls—of ten, eight and six years, and a boy of eight years. My thanks to all contributors. (Mrs.) K. E. J.

* * *

Lincoln, Neb.

Dear Friends:

Having had help from the Parent Column, perhaps my experience will be of help to others.

From the time my babes were very young, whenever we heard music I would "beat time," either by gently patting them or weaving back and forth to the rhythm of the music, and as they grew older they would clap time with their little hands.

All three children have excellent sense of rhythm, are decidedly musical and their teachers tell me that whatever their difficulties may be, none of them have difficulty with correct rhythm. (Mrs.) R. A. S.

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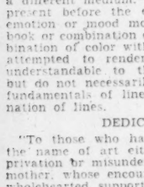

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THE HOME FORUM

Looking After James

ALMOST every dog to whom we have offered hospitality, during the brief absence of his owner, has behaved in exactly the same way. At one time or another, we have taken into the shelter of our home quite a number of grieving and suspicious dogs, for whom it has been no passing upheaval. Simply, their world has come to an end, and they are without hope.

At first each of them has spurned the carefully arranged bed, and has preferred to sit on a drafty floor, where he has started at every sound. He has turned a hot, dry nose from the titbits that were prepared so hopefully, and has looked at us with anguished, reproachful eyes. Then, with startling suddenness, even while we were deciding to send a telegram to his absent owner, our guest has fallen to and has eaten, with good appetite, as many of the back numbers of his feeds as have not yet been given to the hens. He has seized the ball we bounced so earnestly and unsuccessfully before his nose; and has seemed, at last, to accept our repeated assurances that his banishment from his own home was but temporary. Then, for the remaining week or fortnight of his stay, he has attached himself to one or other of us, with a devotion that is trying to the small terrier who is the real master of the house. In the case of one of our guests, we have gone so far as to say, with complacence: "He won't want to go away at all, when they come back." Only to find that, at first sight of his owners, he treated us with an indifference that is not far from actual dislike: he shuddered visibly, if we showed any desire to keep him, even for a moment, from his own family. At the last, he relented a little and licked us hurriedly, as if to say: "You did your best, I know, but of course you were only stopgaps."

* * *

With James, the bull terrier, we felt that things would be easier all round, for we had promised to look after the house of his owners as well. It would be a nice little change for us, they said, and it would be a great relief to their minds. So, instead of compelling James to move into our house, where he would be an alien, we were moving into the place with which he was familiar. Accustomed as we were to the appearance of our own little dog at home, James seemed to be enormous. He lay on the hearthrug, when the autumn evenings grew chilly; and there was no room for our feet, unless, indeed, we placed them upon his heaving side. He consented amiably enough to this arrangement, but it was most uncomfortable and, undoubtedly, it held a certain amount of risk.

In less than an hour after our arrival at the house of our friends, we had realized that, instead of being the temporary guardians of James, we were his guests. He knew where everything was kept and we did not. When we moved tentatively toward a door that seemed to lead to the yard, James showed us once and for all that it led to the place where food was stored. In the place of a nervous, unhappy visitor, who found his new home bleak and comfortless, we had to deal with a smug, self-satisfied dog, who looked pityingly upon our blundering efforts to manage the house satisfactorily. We had everything to learn; James knew it already, and he showed that superiority in many ways.

His owners had given us the essential items in the régime of the bull-terrier: so much meat twice a day, and so much biscuit. A run in the field after the punctured and slippery tennis ball carried by him from room to room, while he made horrible sucking noises or blew air through the holes made by his huge teeth.

James liked his bed to be made each day, we had been told: that is, he liked the blanket in his big basket to be smooth before he began the nightly disintegrating process of remaking that bed to his own satisfaction. Best of all did he like company. It was from James that we first learned the foolishness of trusting implicity the grate in the morning room; he showed his disapproval when we removed the wire fire screen, but we ignored his protests. At the first hint of collapse among the glowing coals, our normally placid host leaped to his feet and retired in haste to the other end of the room. Almost immediately the red cinder he had expected so confidently, fell near to the place where he had lain. We put the fire screen back again; and, once more, he slept contentedly.

* * *

The act of sweeping had an entirely different effect upon James than that produced in the heart of our own small terrier by the same household duty, for the little dog dislikes all brushes and loudly deplores their use. On the contrary, the process roused James to a high pitch of excitement and, of enthusiasm. Deliberately, he placed himself in the way of all the knocks and the bristly scratchings that so infuriate the other. When the stiff bristles of a carpet broom scraped along his smooth sides, or when the wooden head of a softer brush became mixed up with his powerful legs, James showed deep satisfaction while he beamed all over his smug, ugly face.

On the subject of his dreams, the bull terrier had ideas that were rigid. For years we have intervened hastily, when our small dog shows signs of passing through a nightmare. We have combated the symptoms of twitching, whimpering, and rolling of eyes, by gentle pushing and kindly calls. Naturally, we thought that the bad dreams of James should be treated in the same firm way; but we made a sad mistake, for it annoyed him intensely. We learned this soon, and we allowed the nightmare goblins to do their worst, while a horrible doubt crept into our minds. Had we been rousing our small dog from dreams that were pleasant?

James looked after us for a fortnight, and he taught us many things beside the lesson of the fire screen. From him we learned that the passage door might swing shut at any moment, no matter how calm the day might be. He taught us that a slight slant in the kitchen floor inevitably caused his ball to roll under the dresser, from which shelter it must be dislodged by the handle of a brush. He taught us that the heart of a bull terrier derives much comfort from the prolonged grasp of his paw, by the person who is trying to write or to sew.

When his owners came home, James greeted them with dignified enthusiasm and, from his sidelong and pitying glances at us, we guessed what he was trying to say. "I did my best for them," his face said complacently; "but, my goodness! they knew nothing when they came."

D. M. L.

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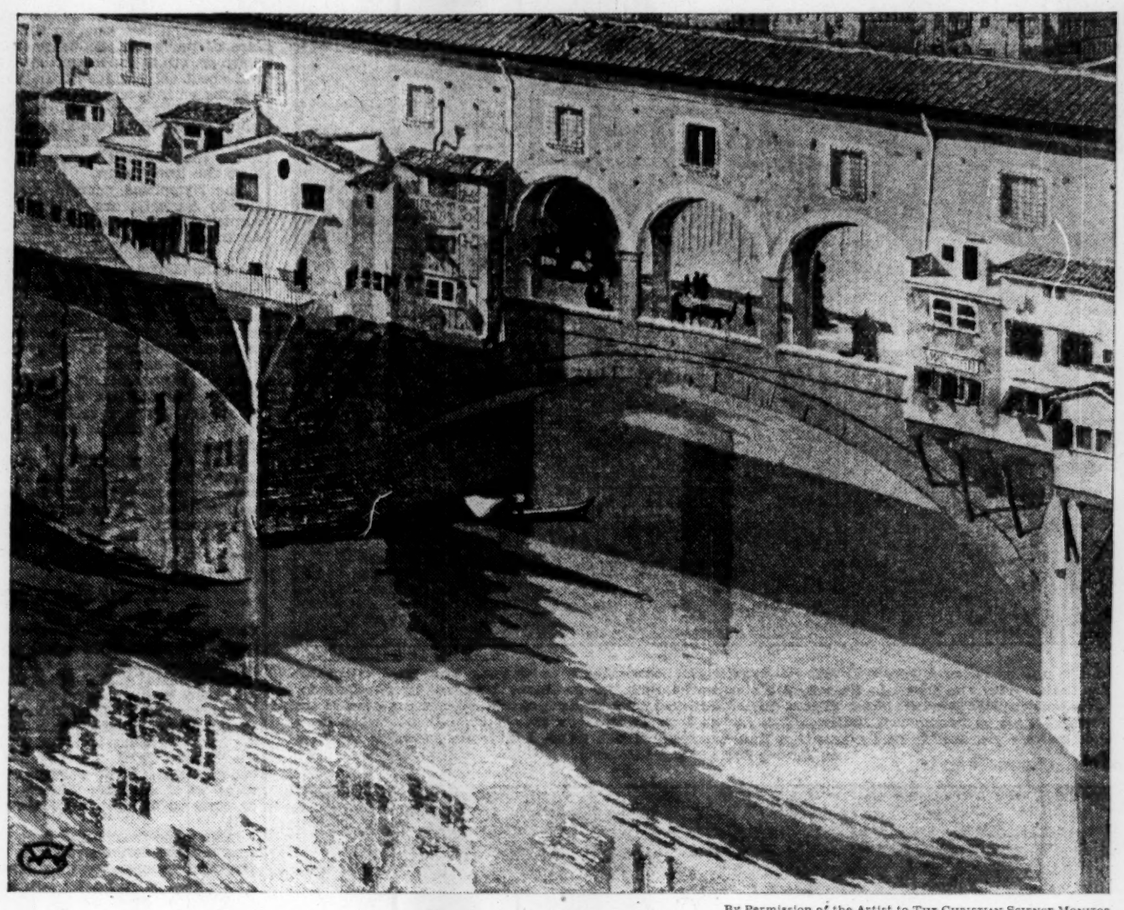

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The Ponte Vecchio, Florence: From a Color Print (Woodcut) by William Giles

Among High Garden Walls

This house then stood not far beyond the gloom and rumours of the town, among high garden-walls, bright all summer-time with Golden-rod, and brown-and-golden Wallflower—"Flos Parietis," as the children's Latin-reading father taught them to call it. . . . Florian found that he owed to the place many tones of sentiment afterwards customary with him, certain inward lights under which things most naturally presented themselves to him. The coming and going of travellers to the town along the way, the shadow of the streets, the sudden breath of the neighboring gardens, the singular brightness of bright weather there, its singular darkness which linked themselves in his mind to certain engraved illustrations in the old big Bible at home, the coolness of the dark, cavernous shops round the great church, with its giddy winding stair up to the pigeons and the bells—a citadel of peace in the heart of the trouble—all this acted on his childish fancy, so that ever afterwards the like aspects and incidents never failed to throw him into a well-recognized imaginative mood, seeming actually to have become a part of the texture of his mind.

Also, Florian could trace home to this point a pervading preference in himself for a kind of comeliness and dignity, an urbanity literally, in modes of life, which he connected with the people of towns, and which made him susceptible to a kind of exquisite satisfaction in the trimness and well-considered grace of certain things and persons he afterwards met with, here and there, in his way through the world.—From WALTER PATER'S "The Child in the House."

Early Indian Farming

The Pueblo were skillful farmers long before they had knowledge of the white man. They depended chiefly upon agriculture for food, though they have always hunted wild animals—and in modern times have owned livestock. From the remote past, corn has been their principal crop and at least as early as 1540 they raised cotton. Crops were matured in locations and under conditions that would seem impossible to a modern farmer. They practiced irrigation, even taking advantage of showers to water systematically their small fields, diverting the downpour into channels and furrows where it was most needed. . . .

The Mohave Indians as first known to Americans were a farming rather than a hunting tribe. Corn, beans, pumpkins, and melons, —and, later, wheat—they produced in abundance. For the moisture necessary to grow their crops they had to rely upon the annual overflow of the Colorado; so in seasons of low water their fields failed to bring forth. All the Yuman tribes below Needles cultivated about the same crops and in the same manner as their stalwart kinsmen, the Mohaves.

The Pima Indians surpassed all the other Arizona tribes as tillers of the soil—both as to the extent and skill of their agriculture. Long before recorded history these Indians made use of well-constructed irrigation canals—evidences of which are still plainly visible. Each community had its own ditch, several miles in length, into which water was diverted by means of rude dams. Before civilized methods became known to them, the Pimas planted their seed with a dibble. Corn, beans, pumpkins, melons, squashes, onions and cotton constituted their chief crops. Barley and wheat were introduced by the Spanish padres. From the times that the Americans first traveled by way of the Gila the Pima Indians were the only productive inhabitants of Arizona. . . .

Writing in November, 1846, Colonel W. H. Emory records in his *Notes of a Military Reconnaissance*, the following facts about agricultural methods of the Pimas.

"We were at once impressed with the beauty, order and disposition of the arrangements for irrigating and draining the land. Corn, wheat and cotton are the crops of this peaceful and intelligent people. All the crops have been gathered in, and the stubbles show that they have been luxuriant. The cotton has been picked and stacked for drying on the tops of sheds. The fields are subdivided by ridges of earth into rectangles of about two hundred feet by one hundred feet for convenience of irrigating. . . . In the houses were stored watermelons, pumpkins, beans, corn and wheat, the three last articles generally in large baskets and placed on the tops of the domes. A few chickens and dogs were seen, but no other domestic animals, except horses, mules and oxen. The implements of husbandry were the ax (of steel), wooden hoes, shovels and harrows. The soil is so easily pulverized as to make the plow unnecessary."—From "Pioneer Days in Arizona," by FRANK C. LOCKWOOD.

Japanese Field Laborer

Cool water flowing quietly
Along each narrow channel;
Cool, silver water reflecting
The colors of the sunset;
The first stars and the long shadows
Of hills.
The little brown man, bent low
At his toil in the fields,
Sees the star shadows and the hill shadows
And the shadows of colors changing,
And smiles as he works in the wet, black soil;
For on every side the long, still sweep
Of his fertile fields
Quickens with the promise of new life
While the night is filled with the beauty
Of cool water moving slowly.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG.

On Touring the Hebrides

Dr. Johnson had for many years given me hopes that we should go together, and visit the Hebrides. Martin's Account of those islands had impressed us with a notion that we might there contemplate a system of life almost totally different from what we had been accustomed to see; and, to find simplicity and wildness, and all the circumstances of remote time or place, so near to our native great island, was an object within the reach of reasonable curiosity. Dr. Johnson has said in his Journey, "that he scarcely remembered how the wish to visit the Hebrides was excited"; but he told me, in summer, 1763, that his father put Martin's Account into his hands when he was very young, and that he was much pleased with it. We reckoned there would be some inconveniences and hardships, and perhaps a little danger; but these we were persuaded were magnified in the imagination of every body. When I was at Ferney, in 1764, I mentioned our design to Voltaire. He looked at me, as if I had talked of going to the North Pole, and said, "You do not insist on my accompanying you?"—"No, sir."—"Then I am very willing you should go."

I was not afraid that our curious expedition would be prevented by such apprehensions; but I doubted that it would not be possible to prevail on Dr. Johnson to relinquish, for some time, the felicity of a London life, which, to a man who can enjoy it with full intellectual relish, is apt to make existence in any narrow sphere seem insipid or irksome. I doubted that he would not be willing to come down from his elevated state of philosophical dignity; from a superiority of wisdom among the wise, and of learning among the learned; and from flashing his wit upon minds bright enough to reflect it.

He had disappointed my expectations so long, that I began to despair; but in spring, 1773, he talked of coming to Scotland that year with so much firmness, that I hoped he was at last in earnest. I knew that, if he were once launched from the metropolis, he would go forward very well; and I got our common friends there to assist in setting him afloat.—JAMES BOSWELL, in "The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides."

A Meeting With Captain Richard Steele

On the 19th of May, 1708, Her Majesty Queen Anne being then upon the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, a coach with two horses, gaudy, rather than neat, in its appointments, drew up at the door of my Lord Sunderland's Office in Whitehall. It contained a lady about thirty, of considerable personal attractions, and dressed richly in cinnamon satin. She was a brunette, with a rather high forehead, the height of which was ingeniously broken by two short locks upon the temples. Moreover, she had distinctly fine eyes, and a mouth which, in its normal state, must have been arch and pretty, but was now drawn down at the corners under the influence of some temporary irritation.

As the coach stopped, a provincial-looking servant promptly alighted, pulled out from the boxseat a large case of the kind used for preserving the voluminous periwigs of the period, and subsequently extracted from the same receptacle a pair of shining new shoes with square toes and silver buckles. These, with the case, he carried carefully into the house, returning shortly afterwards. Then ensued what, upon the stage, would be called "an interval," during which time the high forehead of the lady began to cloud visibly with impatience, and the corners of her mouth to grow more ominous.

At length, about twenty minutes later, came a sound of laughter and noisy voices; and by-and-by bustled out of the Cockpit portal a square-shouldered, square-faced man in a rich dress, which, like the coach, was a little showy. He wore a huge black full-bottomed periwig. Speaking with marked Irish accent, he made profuse apologies to the occupant of the carriage—apologies which, as might be expected, were not well received. An expression of vexation came over his good-tempered face as he took his seat at the lady's side, and he lapsed for a few minutes into a moody silence. But before they had gone many yards, his dark, deep-set eyes began to twinkle once more as he looked about him. When they passed the Tilt-Yard, a detachment of the Second Troop of Life Guards, magnificent in their laced red coats, jack boots, and white feathers, came pacing out on their black horses. They took their way towards Charing Cross, and for a short distance followed the same route as the chariot. The lady was loftily indifferent to their presence; and she was, besides, on the farther side of the vehicle. But her companion manifestly recognized some old acquaintances among them, and was highly gratified at being recognized in his turn, although at the same time it was evident he was also a little apprehensive lest the "Gentlemen of the Guard," as they were called, should be needlessly demonstrative in their acknowledgment of his existence. . . .

There is but slender invention in this little picture. The gentleman was Captain Steele, late of the Life Guards, the Coldstreams, and Lucas's regiment of foot, now Gazetteer and Gentleman Waiter to Queen Anne's consort, Prince George of Denmark, and not yet "Mr. Isaac Bickerstaff" of the immortal "Tatler." The lady was Mrs. Steele, née Miss Mary Scurlock, his "Ruler" and "absolute Governesse" (as he called her), to whom he had been married some eight months before. If you ask at the British Museum for the Steele manuscripts (Add. MSS. 5, 145 A, B, and C), the courteous attendant will bring you, with its faded ink, dusky paper, and hasty, scrawl, the very letter making arrangements for this meeting.—From "Eighteenth Century Vignettes," by AUSTIN DOBSON.

Milton

I pace the sounding sea-beach and behold
How the voluminous billows roll and run,
Upheaving and subsiding, while the sun
Shines through their sheeted emerald far unrolled
And the ninth wave, slow gathering fold by fold
All its loose-flowing garments into one,
Plunges upon the shore, and floods the dun
Pale reach of sands, and changes them to gold.
So in majestic cadence rise and fall
The mighty undulations of thy song,
O sightless bard, England's Maeonides!
And even and anon, high over all
Uplifted, a ninth wave superb and strong,
Floods all the soul with its melodious seas.

—HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. "Poems."

Fame Comes to Thackeray

Thackeray's first name for *Vanity Fair* was *Pencil Sketches of English Society*. He offered the opening chapters of it under that title to Colburn for his *New Monthly Magazine*. Thereafter he seems to have reshaped the novel and renamed it, and even then had difficulty to find a publisher. At length, Messrs. Bradbury & Evans accepted it, and it was arranged that it should be published after the manner that Dickens had already rendered popular—in monthly parts; and the first part duly appeared on the first of January, 1847, in the familiar yellow wrappers that served to distinguish Thackeray's serials from the green-covered serials of Dickens. But the sales of the first half-dozen numbers were by no means satisfactory.

"I well remember," writes Lady Ritchie, "going along Kensington Gardens with my sister and our nursemaid, carrying a parcel of yellow numbers which had been given to us to take to some friend who lived across the park; and as we walked along, somewhere near the gates of the gardens we met my father, who asked us what we were carrying. Then somehow he seemed vexed and troubled, told us not to go on, and to take the parcel home. Then he changed his mind, saying that if his grandmother wished it, the books had best be conveyed; but we guessed, as children do, that something was seriously amiss. The sale of *Vanity Fair* was so small that it was a question at the time whether its publication should not be discontinued altogether."

At that critical juncture he published *Mrs. Perkins' Ball*, which caught on at once, and this and a favorable review in the *Edinburgh* are supposed to have sent the public after the novel, for the sales of *Vanity Fair* rapidly increased, and the monthly numbers were soon selling briskly enough to satisfy even the publishers, and so in his thirty-seventh year Thackeray found himself famous. James Hannay first saw him when the book was still unfinished, but its success assured. He says that Thackeray pointed out to him the house in Russell Square "where the imaginary Sedleys lived," and that when he congratulated him on that scene in *Vanity Fair*, in which Becky Sharp cannot help feeling proud of her husband while he is giving Lord Steyne the thrashing that must ruin all her own chances, Thackeray answered frankly, "Well, when I wrote that sentence I slapped my fist on the table and said, 'That is a touch of genius!'"

Which reminds one of the story told by Ticknor Fields of how, when he was making a pilgrimage around London with Thackeray in later years, and they paused outside 16 Young Street, which was no longer his home, the novelist cried, with a melodramatic gesture, "Go down on your knees, you rogue, for here *Vanity Fair* was penned, and I will go down with you, for I have a high opinion of that little production myself!"—From "Famous Houses and Literary Shrines of London," by A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.

The River of His Pleasures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN TIMES of apparent material failures, when investments suddenly cease to yield an income, when homes are swept away, when accustomed sources of maintenance appear to become limited and new ones difficult to find, men reach out longingly for something reliable to lean on, conscious of the fact that an adjustment of values is requisite. Nor is this a modern phenomenon. The human mind has always maintained false standards. In the Old Testament we read Isaiah's question, "Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labour for that which satisfieth not?" and the remedy, "Incline your ear, and come unto me: hear, and your soul shall live." These words find an appreciative echo in the thought of many, who acknowledge the existence of an orderly infinite plan beyond all the seeming confusion and bewilderment, and who have begun to cast about for spiritual enlightenment on the subject. These words from a well-loved hymn:

"Is the heart a well left empty?
None but God its void can fill;
Nothing but a ceaseless fountain
Can its ceaseless longings still,

touch a solemnly acquiescent chord.

"They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of thy house: and thou shalt make them drink of the river of thy pleasures," prophetically exclaims the Psalmist; and tremendously comforting and reassuring are these promises to those for whom neither the present nor the near future seems to hold any joy. To gain some understanding of the nature of the river of His, God's, pleasures and of how one may reach and partake of its refreshing draughts, is indeed to have an important aim, worthy of diligent effort, in prayerfully searching the Scriptures for spiritual enlightenment.

In a sermon on this text Mary Baker Eddy, the Founder and Leader of the Christian Science movement, writes (Pulpit and Press, p. 3): "The river of His pleasures is a tributary of divine Love, whose living waters have their source in God, and flow into everlasting Life. We drink of this river when all human desires are quenched, satisfied with what is pleasing to the divine Mind." Does not an honest searching of past motives and aims reveal too great an absorption in, and satisfaction with, purely material things? And has not the heart been as a well left empty, its deeper needs neglected, and one's spiritual requirements left unprovided for? All too frequently things infinite have been put aside for the seemingly taxing demands of things finite. But man made in the image and likeness of God is spiritual; how, then, can happiness be found in the unreal?

Christ Jesus enjoined his hearers and followers that the kingdom of God and His righteousness must have first and foremost consideration, and that, as a reward, all needful things would follow. The reason for much disappointment and disheartenment may be found in the fact that mankind generally seeks first—and often exclusively—to acquire such material things as are thought necessary and desirable, while ignoring the condition that must precede the receiving of the reward. A misapprehension of values makes for dissatisfaction and unhappiness. On this point we find Mrs. Eddy's statement in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," as follows (p. 322): "The sharp experiences of belief in the suppositious life of matter, as well as our disappointments and ceaseless woes, turn us like tired children to the arms of divine Love. Then we begin to learn Life in divine Science. Without this process of weaning, 'Canst thou by searching find out God?'"

How grateful one can be that Love, the Principle of all that really exists, has opened one's eyes to the nothingness of materiality, and is guiding and leading one into the secure path of life, life spiritually lived. Being weaned from the material as it fails to satisfy, men are more amenable to higher pursuits. These quoted passages point to the necessity of drawing closer to divine Love in order to obtain that abundant satisfaction which the daily life of a Christian should demonstrate.

Many through the study of scientific Christianity are learning the value of spiritual living, and are seeking to realize man's reflection of the infinite qualities of the only cause and creator, God; and they are thereby manifesting increased peace, assurance, activity, and success, even in accordance with Mrs. Eddy's words (Pulpit and Press, p. 4), "You have simply to preserve a scientific, positive sense of unity with your divine source, and daily demonstrate this." Thus is an erstwhile drab and seemingly empty existence changed into a joyous experience, rich in love and gratitude. Conscious of his divine origin, one freely partakes of the river of God's pleasures, and, in conformity with the Psalmist's promise, is abundantly satisfied.

The Harz Mountains at Dawn

It is sometimes good to sleep out with no roof but a dark veil of spruce branches and a starry, cloudless sky. The straight black tree-trunks are walls enough; and the clamour of the rocky river, the tinkle of the trickles on the rocky hillsides, and the sigh of the night wind in the branches shut out the distant sounds of mankind, so that the world seems to sleep with the coming of night. But with the early hours the dry weather brings its revenge, and the last warmth of a hot midday is forgotten, leaving the air shiveringly chill with a bite that strikes even through a blanket and a sound sleep.

I woke to see the branches outlined against a paling sky. It was half-past four and at the edge of dawn; so I rose and packed my kit, shaved and washed in the river, and ate my breakfast beside a tiny trickle of water that sprang fresh from a hillside. Then I mounted my bicycle and rode on. The light had increased; but, with the dawn, a gray mist was rising from the chill valleys, and the tumbling river smoked among its sleek, gray rocks, trails of steam rising slowly from it, puffing and eddying and trickling upward through the overhanging branches of the spruce. The valley bottom itself was narrow, sometimes no more than the river-bed and the black strip of road nicked out of the hillside, sometimes widening to a platform where a small sawmill huddled silently asleep amidst its peeled logs. Once a curve of the stream left a grassy corner and a stretch of water-worn stones among which purple-centered white poppies ran wild amid tufts of white bladder-campion. On a stranded gray branch sat two kingfishers, gleaming like jewels, startlingly blue.

There were voices in the mist now, the lowing of cows, the barking of a dog, the faint patter of a bicycle on a gritty road and the brief "Morr" of greeting, as unintelligible in German as in English. Historians say that the Harz and its neighborhood are the most German of all Germany; for the Rhineland to the west has known the domination of the Celts, and the valley of the Weser to the north was once the country of the Slavic Wends whose blood still lingers there; but Thuringia and the Harz have been German since history began. Indeed, the men who passed on their bicycles were not the sturdy peasants of the flat lands, but were taller, slimmer and fairer, woodmen and mountaineers.

The road left the river and turned eastward, and now the spruces closed in upon it like towering black walls. The mist swirled uneasily in the narrow way, and the tips of the branches were veiled in cobwebs, gray with droplets, like silken fans. The spruce-trees were full of life. A squirrel barked and leaped about, marking his passage by a shower of falling drops. Goldcrests whispered their thin calls, and from hill to hill jays cried hoarsely to each other. Among the trees the first check-check of woodmen's axes sounded, far away, and out of the mist ahead a milk-cart lumbered, drawn by a pair of tiny, dark red cows.

Dawn was completed now and, as I rode, a white sun climbed out of the gray mist before me and hung there, swinging with the curves of the road. Across its pale face there crept the faint shadows, pencilled clear, of spruce-tops on some hill still hidden in the mist ahead.

J. S. E.

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HOME BUILDING · GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE

A Seed Collector and His Pack

Helping Wildings to Settle in New Homes

By LESTER ROWNTREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Carmel, Calif.

MANY pleasures attend the business of wild-flower seed collecting. There is the collecting itself, which begins, on the deserts of southern California in March, when the earliest blooms have already ripened their fruits, and lasts through the summer until the day when snow chases the collector, seedbags, sleeping bag and all, from the peaks of the High Sierras. There are nights under the stars, swims in clear lovely lakes, views of unbelievable beauty. There is intimate contact with birds and beasts in the environments of their own choosing. And when winter drives the collector back into the confines of four walls, how limited the space and how artificial the atmosphere!

In California there is no severe winter to divide autumn from spring and to restrain the flower-loving soul until the ecstatic burst of the first spring bloom. There are few indoor days or long winter evenings over fast-arriving catalogues. Here the catalogues are flung to one side and snatched at when opportunity offers, for, with the wild flower grower, late autumn marks the beginning of the gardening year.

Upon the home-coming of the last seedbags with their precious contents there is much activity in the warehouse. The grain must be separated from the chaff, the seed carefully marked, packeted and stored preparatory to its journeys to the gardens of other lands; the chaff heaped aside to be scattered broadcast.

Sowing the Chaff

This scattering of the seed waste is one of the seed collector's pleasantest jobs. It is a yearly rite which is attended by flights of imagination and dreams of future beauty. The home of the seeds is situated on the soft slope of hills. Over the top of a pine forest one looks out across the blue Pacific. There is a wee canyon down which, in winter, a little busy streamlet rushes. It pitches its waters over the brink of an abandoned quarry to traverse the steep cliff, become temporarily lost in the accumulation of shale at the base and reappear in the wider canyon below which opens out to the sea.

"Sowing the waste" (the phrase has quite a Biblical ring) consists of rounding up all old seed, all the chaff left after seed cleaning, all spilled seed, seed of all species uncertain in name, seed that has been donated by interested but unbotanical parties under the appellations of "blue daisy," "iris-like plant," "nice yellow aster" and the like, seed which is at all doubtful as to fertility, and seed which is to be discontinued from the catalog. These are sorted in piles upon the floor—a pile for the hillside, a pile for the quarry, one for the canyon, and so on. The sower then gathers up one of the sections and goes forth, hung about with bags and armed with fork, rake and "scratcher."

The location most closely resembling the place where the seed was collected is chosen and every seed is given the best possible chance. Species from the Sierras go where pines drop their needles upon shaley slopes and an exhortation is sent up to these dwellers in high altitudes not to resent their close proximity to the sea. A portion of the hillside is dug over and there the valley species are easily accommodated. Sunshine is not one of the strong points of this particular part of the Pacific coast and it is with profuse apologies that seeds from the desert regions are given a sandy ledge where the southern sun strikes. And though they must overlook the Pacific (in both senses of the word), the heat is caught and held in their particular spot and they have in addition perfect drainage.

Where Each Will Feel at Home

Glorious yellow tree poppy (Dendromecon rigida), chia (a brilliant blue little annual sage), fragrant woolly blue curls (Trichostema lanatum), flame-colored bushy Pentstemon cordifolius, scarlet fuchsia-flowered Zauschneria and aromatic monardella seeds are thrown upon accumulations of decomposed granite where their roots will find cool loose depths to traverse. Seeds of the little crimson-flowered Pentstemon corymbosus are tucked into rocky cracks, to form there neat evergreen bushes, and gentian seeds are given a grassy spot at the foot of the hill. Clintonia, that pink-flowered, blue-berried queen of the redwood forests, and trailing yellow Viola sarmentosa are scattered under the pines as near as possible to moisture. Such seeds as will be glad to find themselves lodged in humus-filled crevices are thrown into the little stream and are carried by it over the quarry into the talus below. Mimulus in this way finds congenial quarters and some of the waterside lupine seeds seek out their niches, swell and send long roots down to follow the receding moisture.

The Matilija poppy with its huge white flowers has naturalized itself quite happily here in light shale. White or blue-flowered lilacs (Ceanothus), some dwarf and spreading, some almost treelike and all evergreen, are adopting the hillside as their own, and manzanitas (Arsfostaphylos) of different sizes and shapes are accommodating themselves to new locations, flowering and seeding as readily as in their original homes.

"Sowing the waste" is a joyful duty. Much seed is, of necessity, lost, but it is, at best, of doubtful value. In order to perpetuate the stand plenty was sown by the collector at its original quarters, when the crop was harvested. But nature's methods are mostly hazardous, and there is always that happy anticipation that the alien will take kindly to a fresh environment.

Time should prove a great enrichener. And in the case of the property surrounding the seed house it is proving so. Each year pleasant surprises occur. A mountain species of violet is found among the rocks on the hillside, a desert shrub puts in its appearance on the hot gravel above the quarry. In the crevices of rocks, seeds from mountain sides have lodged and taken hold, and down the canyon denizens of the redwood region are beginning to feel quite at home. Some become disgruntled with the new surroundings, but most of them settle down to a life of peace and prosperity. And so from the chaff, the nameless and the discarded seeds, come increasing beauty and joy.

"Sweet Disorder"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE matter of tidiness can be carried to extremes, at least as far as the rock garden is concerned. That is one reason why the untidy person often has the most artistic planting. And it is not hard to see why such is the case. The tidy person, who brings his fastidiousness into the garden and cannot stand to see a plant out of its assigned place, is sure to miss many of the fine associations which plants are apt to form. Being somewhat indolent, I am always letting plants seed themselves all over the garden and, thereby, come upon many a happy grouping by mere chance. The following felicitous companionships in my garden are the result of the untidiness of the owner.

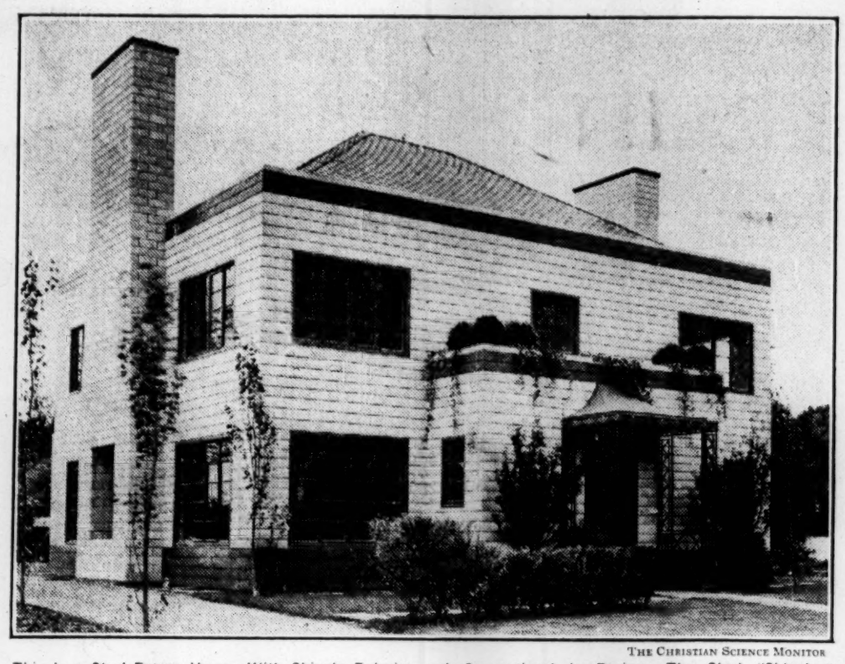
The bright yellow Viola lutes, one of the Cornuta group and a vigorous seeder, was planted on a ledge high above an edging of the purple Iris pumila atroviolacea. The following year numerous yellow violas sprang up among the clumps of iris, making a lovely picture in early spring. Other combinations of similar plant material are: Viola Blue Perfection and Iris Glee (yellow); Iris azurea and Viola apricot, and, Iris candida (pure white and never over five or six inches high) and Viola Jersey Gem. Many a fine picture can be created with dwarf irises and violas, either by careful planning or sometimes through laziness.

All of the Cornuta violas (and there are many of them) are inveterate seeders, so the untidy gardener may look for many combinations as the years go by. One which came to me a few yers ago—the purple of Viola papilio and the yellow of Erysimum pulchellum—has been voluntarily repeated with gratifying results. Another one which came by chance is Viola apricot which sprang up among a group of Phlox subulata alba (white) and its sister phlox, lilacina.

Linaria alpina, a plant which northern gardeners have so much trouble in keeping over winter, is another friend of the untidy person. The ruthless weeder will probably root every chance seedling out of his garden but lazy folks will allow them to nestle into lovely companionship with their neighbors. A few of these happy associations which have rewarded my untidiness are: Linaria alpina (violet) and Papaver alpina (yellow). They both blossom more or less all summer long, making a fine showing at all times. This linaria is a most intriguing plant anywhere or any time, but when it sows itself among Arenaria montana (white), Corydalis lutea (yellow) Silene alpestris (white), or any of a hundred and more others, it is especially good

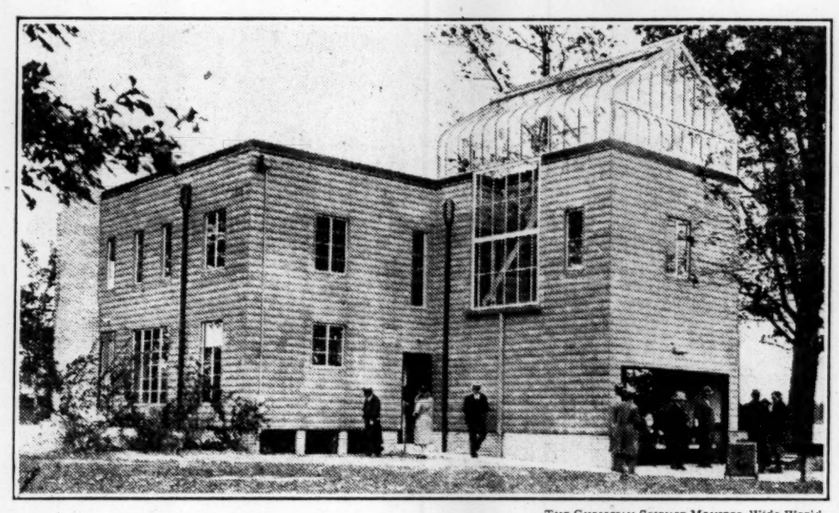
Many another companionship could be recorded to show that tidiness can be carried too far in the rock garden. It has been brought home to me more than once that it does not pay to be too zealous in the matter of rooting out chance seedlings.

C. W. W.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Is a Steel-Frame House, With Shingle Exterior and Conventional in Design. The Steel "Shingles" Are Coated With Tan Porcelain Enamel. The House Was Built for Exhibition Purposes in Cleveland for Approximately $15,000 by the Ferro Enamel Corporation. The Steel House Is Considered to Have Reached the Practical Stage of Development, Although It Is as Yet More Costly Than the Old-Style House of the Same Size. Builders Interested in Its Progress Feel That Eventually It Will Be an Outstanding Answer to the Need for Cutting Costs of Home Building.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

The Frameless Steel House Which Is Being Built in a Suburb of Cleveland, Ohio, With No Frame Whatsoever. The Construction, Using Sheet Steel, Is Considered a Revolutionary Move in the Building Trade. The Walls Look Like Corrugated Board and Represent the Closest the Building Industry Has Come to the Use of Factory Methods in Home Building. The Solarium on the Flat Roof, Usable the Year Around, Is One of the Features. A Steel Stairway Connects It With the Second Floor of the House. Because Almost Any House Before Completion Looks Somewhat Bleak, the Reader, in Order to Give This One a Fair Show, Will Need to Imagine Curtains at the Windows, Perhaps, and Attractive Landscape Planting Outside.

Mr. Home Owner Builds With Steel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

THE opening of two model steel houses here recently, followed by opening of a steel-asbestos house, has focused renewed attention upon the possibilities of the factory fabrication of homes.

These houses are the fruit of the economic recession, and authorities here consider that the steel house is in about the same position as the automobile just before the turn of the century.

Factory fabrication does not necessarily mean the standardization of homes, sponsors of this method assert, although the main idea is to take more of the construction into the factory. Almost half the cost of the ordinary house is labor on the site. That item may be reduced one-half by assembly of materials in the factory, it is claimed.

At the present stage of development, that potential saving is more than offset by the added cost of materials. The cheapest steel house now costs about 6 per cent more than the best conventionally constructed house, one is informed, with assurance that these costs will gradually come down as demand increases. Until now there has been no real "demand" for steel homes by the public; they had to be "sold." This fall the first flicker of public interest outside the trade has been shown. One builder has voluntarily asked for a steel frame.

Individual Designs

Every steel house that has gone up here so far is an individual design. It is not anticipated that this new industry will develop along the lines of standardized quantity production, even though great savings might be effected.

"I am willing to ride in an automobile exactly like yours," one promoter put it, "but I am not willing to live in a house exactly like yours. Everyone feels the same way."

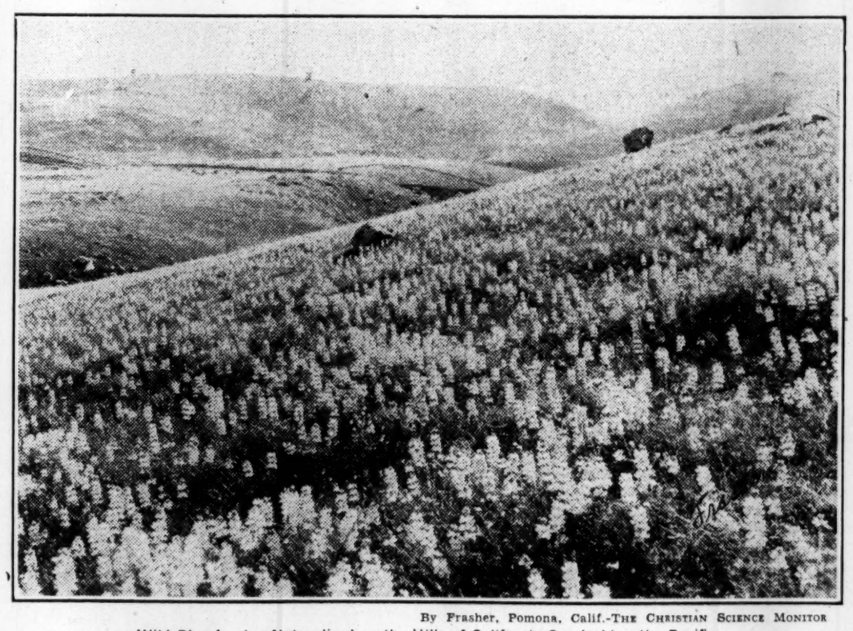
There are two main types of steel houses on the market. One is the steel frame house, built of structural steel on the order of the skyscraper. Carnegie Steel and Truscon Steel are behind that. Insulated Steel, Inc., has developed a "frameless steel" house, consisting of thin sheets of steel in box-like corrugations welded together so rigidly that no frame is needed. The asbestos-steel house simply fits asbestos into steel panels.

Finished in Various Ways

Either the steel frame or the frameless steel dwelling may be finished in orthodox materials or with steel enamel. The Ferro Enamel Corporation is exhibiting a $15,000 all steel home finished in colored porcelain enamel, and intends building a $5000 bungalow for the 1933 World's Fair at Chicago.

The advantages of the all-steel home are these, according to the builders: they never need painting, are fireproof, wind-resistant, do not shrink and enjoy low maintenance cost.

None of the model steel homes on exhibition here is the work of one company alone, but embrace the contributions of as many as 18 different concerns, many of whom have developed special home incidentals for the house of steel. Among these might be mentioned a solarium of ultra-violet glass, a door glass that winds down like an automobile window, steel doors, new decorative treatments, iron railings with horizontal instead of vertical lines, a new floor marquetry and rubber mats.



By Frasher, Pomona, Calif.-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wild Blue Lupine Naturalized on the Hills of California Overlooking the Pacific.

Saving Years With Shrubs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

INSTEAD of waiting extra years, the desired effect from a shrub border or other group planting about the home grounds may be gained over a much shorter period of time through a judicious choice of larger stock sizes at planting time. The additional cost of the larger size nursery size stock may be balanced against the satisfaction of having the planting mature more quickly. There is also a saving of several years of special cultural attention which the small size shrubs usually require since a limited root system means a slower rate of growth and the maturing period stretches over several more years than in the case of larger size plants. Larger plants need not be spaced as closely as smaller ones in order to give a ground covering effect the first season thus fewer are required for a given area.

The possession of a well-developed root system is an important advantage of the large size plant, whether shrub, tree or flower. When the top of such a shrub is pruned back a third to a half of its height at planting time, the extensive root system readily establishes itself and enables the plant to make a rapid growth from the very first season. These plants have a firm foundation to nourish and support abundant new top growth. Unless the large tops are effectively pruned, so that the root system may become firmly established, much of the value of having large size shrubs is lost.

For quick effect, the class of shrub sizes represented by Japanese barberry, spirea in variety, the hardy roses, snowberry and weigelia should be secured in stock sizes of from three to four feet in preference to the smaller stock, ranging from 18 up to 30 inches in height. Taller growing sorts, such as golden bell (forsythia), scarlet-twig dogwood, bush honeysuckle, large mock orange (Philadelphus), ninebark spirea, lilac, the viburnums, sumac and elder are best secured in the four to five-foot sizes and even larger when available.

Rapid maturing characteristics of the larger size plants seem suited alike for development from both spring and fall plantings. Comparatively low costs on nursery stock and labor, this fall, are additional advantages offered to the householder who plans on planting a new place, making replacements in present plant groups or making additions to older plantings. Even a planting which has been deferred for several years may be brought to meet the original schedule in the plan of property development by securing plant materials having had several seasons additional nursery growth.

F. J. KELLEHER.

Water Lilies in Bloom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, New South Wales.

March is the month for the blossoming of water lilies in New South Wales. The pond at Centennial Park with an acre of water lilies, in bud and blossom, is a lovely sight. The lilies are hybrids imported from France, raised by Marliac, in pink, red and yellow.

When the pink and red buds are just beginning to open, the lovely yellow flowers are in full bloom about a foot above the heavy, heart-shaped green leaves which float from stems several feet long, on the surface of the water. So dense is the green growth of the leaves that birds run about the surface of the pond walking entirely on the leaves which form a thick carpet covering the whole pond. When the lilies are all in full bloom visitors flock from all round the city and suburbs to admire the lovely sight.

The Nymphaea odorata are native to Australia and are the only scented waterlilies to be found in Australia. They are white only.

In the tropical rivers of Queensland, the Gigantic or blue water lily (Nymphaea Gigantea) is found. Aborigines use its starchy tubers as food and the leaf stalks have been used as breathing pipes by the aborigines when forced to take to the water to escape from enemies.

Another type, Stellata, thriving in Sydney, Adelaide and Melbourne, in all shades of blue, is really the lotus of the Nile, which is found in all varieties here.

The beautiful water hyacinth which floats on the surface of the water by means of an air bulb, grows so densely that it has become a pest to navigation.

Wee Bulbs For Small Rockeries

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Possibly the garden which gives the most satisfaction and joy is the little intimate garden—the garden cultivated by one's own hands, and where one goes all alone in the early springtime to lift the winter covering from the plants and hunt among the brown leaves for the tender budding tips of the snowdrops. It seems as if no other garden could be quite so dear or loved quite so well.

Among the fascinating little gardens of today is the small rock garden. Most women are interested in a rock garden, no matter how small their plot of ground may be, and in the fall of the year they are scouting around for bulbs—perennials—that will send up beautiful blooms in the early springtime. Among the most charming of these bulbs which begin to show their colors at the first sign of thawing weather, are the daffodil species The midget, four or five inches tall, is always best in the rock garden setting, as it is lost in the mixed border. It likes plenty of leaf mold or peat moss. It is a true daffodil trumpet type and often blooms in February. Angel's tears daffodils, small cluster type, are exquisite and always worth trying in the little rock garden.

Bird Bath

The bird bath can be made to harmonize with the home by constructing it of the material with which the home is built. In the case of the illustration there are two distinct kinds of material, such as stone and brick.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Suitably located, a bird bath of this type can be made extremely attractive by surrounding it by a group of small trees, preferably birch.

A "Daisy Chain"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Funchal, Madeira

Those Vassar graduates who have been linked by a daisy chain may like this tale of another chain of daisies. During my sojourn on a wee, quaint Portuguese island, it was my privilege, from my friend's broad veranda, to enjoy daily two huge beds of flame-colored Barbaton daisies. I so delighted in their brilliance, like that of a setting sun reflected on Alpine rock, that my friend gave me seeds from her plants. The wife of an American geologist had sent seeds to her from South Africa. Remembering my sister-in-law's love of exotic plants, I mailed to her, in Florida, a portion of my gift. She, because they had gone to her from a British garden in Portugal, straightway shared her seeds with the British consul in her southern city. He divided these among American friends. To my knowledge, therefore, these potential bits of joy and beauty have formed six links in a chain of friendship. Each of these persons reports to the donor of his seeds on the plants' progress. One loves to imagine how far around the world this daisy chain of friendships will reach.

M. B. H.

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Questions on Winter Pruning

With Answers That Give Reasons

By KENNETH STALCUP

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ORDER to obtain the best results with flowering shrubs and shade trees, it is necessary to prune them every year. The reasons for pruning should be thoroughly understood, for this alone often helps one to solve many of the problems on what and how to prune. The reasons are answered under the following questions:

When is the best time to prune flowering shrubs and shade trees?

The best time is during late January, February, all of March, and early April, before growth begins. In the South pruning may be done earlier. The leaves are then off the trees and shrubs, and it is easy to see what one is doing.

Are there any shrubs which do not need to be pruned?

There are several plants which flower conspiciously before the leaves appear but need little pruning except for a corrective cut or two. Among these are: redbud (Cercis canadensis), Cornelian-cherry (Cornus mas), Flowering dogwood (Cornus florida), Asiatic magnolias, flowering almonds, and azaleas.

How do you remove imperfect, broken, dead, or crossed branches?

Dead wood is easily recognized by its discolored, brown, or lifeless appearance. All branches of this kind should be removed from the plant. There might also be broken branches caused by sleet and wind storms, and wherever cross branches are chaffing one another or spoiling the symmetry of the plant, these likewise, should be removed.

How is it possible to renew and rejuvenate old plants?

Nearly all ornamental shrubs used about the home grounds renew their top growth by new shoots which develop each year from the ground around the older stems. Unless some of these shoots are thinned out the plant is likely to become choked up, thus becoming scraggly in appearance. When this happens some of the older stems should be cut out clear to the ground to encourage new and vigorous growth which will replace the older. By gradually replacing the older stems with new the plant may be rejuvenated in a cycle of from four to ten years.

Do sheared hedges need repointing before spring begins?

Old hedges, particularly those which are ragged or overgrown, need "squaring up" to bring them back to vigor and shape. The thick mat of fine twigs at the top of a mature hedge needs thinning to let the sun awaken life in the branches below.

What plants are likely to have suckers?

Some plants that need watching for this difficulty are standards, such as tree roses and tree wisterias; flowering almond, the double-flower, dogwoods, lilacs; in fact, any plant that is not on its own roots may sucker from the stock occasionally.

Can a plant be satisfactorily reduced in size?

By a combination of thinning, heading back, and root pruning a plant can be maintained in a dwarfed form.

How can I secure new growth for winter color?

To secure such twigs certain plants need to be cut back very severely before growth starts, because the new stems give the brighter colors.

How is it possible to obtain larger flowers?

When very large flowers are desired it is necessary to reduce the number of flowering buds so that those remaining receive an abundance of plant food. To cause flower-bud formation in plants that have been growing rampantly without flowering, judicious root pruning in early spring will help.

How do you prune for best results?

Make all wounds clean. Make all cuts parallel and close to the branch that is left. In removing large branches first undercut until the saw binds, then cut down from the top until the branch snaps off. This prevents the stripping down of the bark on the trunk. Wounds should be painted with an antiseptic dressing, particularly those over two inches across.

What tools do I need for pruning?

A pair of hand shears, a pair of long-handle steel lops, and a swivel-blade saw constitute a good outfit for the home gardener.

How do you head back twigs?

In heading back twigs cut just above a healthy bud, pointing in the desired direction.

Plants for Edges

AMONG some of the newer plants for edges and borders are the little Cape Marigolds—the so-called Orange African Daisies. While we usually associate this plant with the color orange, it may also be had in yellow, white and salmon. Its little daisylike flowers give this low-growing plant a gay appearance all summer long.

Another delightful edging plant which grows about a foot high is the annual early-flowering double wallflower known as Early Wonder. The annual wallflowers are cultivated much more easily than the perennial type. This flower is quite a favorite with English gardeners as are also the dwarf bedding dahlias which grow only about a foot high. These little plants are well formed, compact and are covered with small single flowers in full color range.

A small edging plant which is not quite so new but which is most charming and deserves to be better known among amateurs is the Mexican Marigold, styled in the catalogues, Tagetes Signata Pumila. The tiny starlike flowers of this plant are shining gold and the foliage is deeply cut and mosslike.

One gardener whose garden always has the indescribable charm of individuality, adheres steadfastly, season after season, to only two kinds of edging plants. In the springtime the common blue violet — Viola Cuculatta—with its lovely green leaves, borders the shrubbery plantings and the tulip groupings in her garden. The blue violets are much appreciated by the children in the neighborhood who call over the garden fence, "Hey, Missus! Mayn't we come and pick some violets?" After the blue of the violets disappears from the borders, Sweet Alyssum comes into bloom and carries the border color till frost. This particular gardener maintains that with blue and white edgings all kinds of colors may be used in the beds without fear of serious color clashings.

A most unusual yet strikingly attractive border edge for a rose bed is made by combining blue ageratum and shell pink dwarf phlox.

L. S. M.

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New Radio Sets Are Good 'Buys'

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Elimination of Fading Effects and Better Quality With Low Volume Available at Very Low Cost

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By KEITH HENNEY

NEVER have the radio-set manufacturers offered prospective buyers so much technical excellence for their money as is represented in the receivers now on sale in the United States. This is particularly true of the listener who does not live in the shadow of a broadcast station and as a consequence gets strong signals day and night free from noise and static, but it applies even more to the rural dweller who has to fight the combined effects of fading and local noise.

Receivers designed late in 1932 will give the rural listener the same service as the city dweller, and at such little cost, compared to the price of receivers a year or two ago, that comparisons are impossible.

* * *

The first of these technical features, which although not new, is vastly improved, is the automatic volume control circuit. This feature was sold only in expensive sets two years ago; now there are many sets in the $50-$60 class which possess it. In fact it is fast coming to be true that a set without automatic volume control is obsolete. It operates in this fashion; when a station fades out, the sensitivity of the receiver is automatically increased while the volume from the loudspeaker remains more or less unchanged.

This leveling process is applied to the radio-freqency and intermediate-frequency amplifier tubes of the superheterodyne (and almost all of the 1933 sets are of this class) so that as the station fades the amplification delivered by these tubes automatically increases. Then as the station fades back into normal strength, the amplification is automatically reduced. In fact so beautifully does this feature work that the average listener does not know it is happening, and if he never operated a set in the old days when he had to be always leaving his easy chair to crank up or down the volume, he is not able to appreciate the automatic volume control feature. But it is a decided advantage just the same.

In a Fada receiver the control function is added to the audio amplifier as well as the radio- and intermediate-amplifiers. Thus the volume from the loudspeaker will not drop to much less than half its value, an almost inappreciable change, if the signal drops to one fifty-thousandth of its value. The same effect will be secured if the listener tunes the receiver from a powerful local station to a weak one on an adjacent channel; the loudspeaker won't know the difference.

* * *

There is one trouble with this automatic volume control feature. As the set is tuned into the region between stations where there is no signal, the sensitivity of the receiver automatically goes up seeking, as it were, for stations to bring in. If there is any static or local noise made by vacuum sweepers, oil burners or other sources of electrical noise, the receiver will become noisy partly because of its enormous sensitivity and partly because there is no program to drown out the noise.

And so a 1933 feature of vast importance is called the "quiet automatic volume control." It operates in this manner: as the receiver is tuned into the between-station no-signal region the loudspeaker is automatically short circuited, or disconnected from the receiver. Therefore nothing at all comes out of the speaker, the listener hears nothing and the receiver between stations is quiet, whereas without the new circuit trick it would be very noisy. Tuning a set in a noisy locality is like jumping from one crag of noise to another, with stations and programs in between, without the new circuit, but with it in operation local noise and static is materially reduced. It is another decided advantage.

* * *

Another technical feature of considerable importance is found in the more expensive receivers—but what is expensive now would be very cheap in the days of 1929 and 1930. This feature, as found in the General Electric, Radiola 78 and Zenith models, is called the "acoustically compensated volume control." It improves the quality of reception at low volume levels, thereby overcoming a peculiarity of the human ear which demands more and more power be put into very low and very high notes as the overall loudness goes down. That is, if an orchestra is to preserve proper balance of tone at say half its maximum output of sound, the very high and very low instrument players must play a little harder than those in the middle range.

Therefore when the listener turns down his radio set after 11 o'clock in order not to bother his neighbors who insist on sleep, he says to himself, "The bass notes are all gone." And it is a fact, partly due to the characteristics of the human ear and partly due to defects in the loudspeaker and cabinet.

And so 1933 sets with the new feature automatically bring up the very low notes and very high notes as the volume is turned down. Thus the listener can enjoy the full range of his receiver no matter at what volume he plays it. This is another decided advantage of the newer sets over the old.

* * *

In the Radiola 78 and the General Electric there is a new kind of amplifier called a class B amplifier. It will deliver a vast amount of power to the loudspeaker when desired. Thus the full volume range of a symphony orchestra is about one million times its minimum tonal amplitude, while the best of receivers, without the new amplifiers, can handle only a very limited range of volume compared to this figure. In these new amplifiers, however, as much as ten watts of power can be secured, while a year ago the best of them only turned out about 5 watts and the distortion was becoming severe. The Zenith set mentioned above has a specially engineered class A amplifier which delivers an excellent amount of power.

And so the new sets enable the listener, especially the dweller in far places, to enjoy much more the tonal range of his receiver. Even if many of the receivers cut off the major part of the high notes and, if in a small box, the majority of the low notes, the new circuit features enable the owner to enjoy the transmitted range more than he could a year ago.

* * *

There is one other circuit trick of great technical interest, found in Fada and Mohawk sets among others. This feature is to do away with the rather severe distortion occasioned by the unskillful operator of a highly selective superheterodyne. Unless the receiver is properly tuned to the exact center of the desired station, distortion results, but this tuning is not simple. In the receivers mentioned, an additional circuit and tube is connected to the amplifying system to make impossible this distortion due to mistuning. This circuit is very highly selective, much more sharply tuned than the remainder of the set. Until the set is exactly tuned, nothing happens in this extra circuit, but until this exact tuning point is arrived at, the circuit refuses to let anything come from the loudspeaker. Therefore unless the set owner tunes correctly he hears nothing.

Again the apparent quality of the receiver is improved, for the listener gets nothing unless he gets it correctly. He cannot hear half a program, he hears all or nothing.

* * *

There are other technical features of interest. The various methods of bringing noise-clear signals down to the receiver through properly engineered "transmission lines" from the antenna is important. This is simply a method of enabling the set owner to erect his antenna high up in the air or far away from the house where noise is scarce, and then to bring the desired signal into the receiver through a shielded wire which is prevented from picking up any noise on the way into the house. The Kolster sets have this feature; the Tobe Deutschman antenna kits make it possible to apply the same idea to any receiver now in operation.

Many receivers have tuning aids, either a meter whose needle indicates when the station is properly tuned in, or a neon light which glows red, or an incandescent lamp which changes its brilliance. There are still other tricks, all of which make the 1933 sets complete with technical advantages.

'Canned' Political Speeches

Recorded speeches of the major political candidates can now be heard over any radio station in the country irregardless of network connections or not. The Republican and Democratic parties are using electrical transcriptions for the first time in a presidential campaign. Program recordings or "electrical transcriptions" were practically unknown in 1928. By sending disks to smaller communities off the "beaten track" of the chains, or to provide emphasis by having a prepared talk delivered several times, the national committees of both parties are thus letting no efforts go by to win over "doubtful" sections.

Candidate Roosevelt rests in his home at Hyde Park between campaign tours. A "sound truck" containing movie and recording apparatus journeys to his home on Sunday afternoon. Recordings of his voice are taken on film, cut and edited to 15 minutes in length and then transcribed to the wax disk. Copies are then pressed and sent to stations without benefit of chain affiliation or to be sandwiched in on the time of those stations which have heavy program commitments and are therefore unable to take some of the candidates' important addresses.

Boston Art Notes

Maurice Prendergast

During his lifetime Maurice Prendergast enjoyed little popularity. Only in the last few years, when we have taken a deliberate turn toward American art and the depiction of the American scene, have such painters as he absorbed the attention of connoisseurs.

Maurice Prendergast was intrinsically the decorator, taking the cue to his designs from the life, joyous and festive, which surrounded him. His aquarelles are well planned and thoughtfully patterned. The spottings of color have no direct relation to Impressionism or modern color theories. Probably he had no theoretical ax to grind, but distributed hues wherever they seemed to jibe. Incidentally, they might be made to tell as trees, horses, children at play. He nodded now to decoration, now to narration, and the result of his effort was something pleasant and tranquilizing.

At the Goodman-Walker Galleries there is an exhibition of his water colors that will well repay a visit.

Lithographs

An exhibition of unusual quality and interest is being held in the print department of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard. It shows lithographs by masters of the craft.

A number of prints by Whistler exhibit his most touching and skillful qualities as a draftsman. With the slightest touch of the pencil he conjured up an illusion of space, airiness, texture. Deep vistas, bridges, waterways, towering buildings figure among the subjects of these vignettes.

By the Frenchmen, Forain and Daumier, there are pertinent caricatures of their day, prints which gain in importance as years pass. By contemporary Americans there is a singular display, impressive for the courage, vivacity and superb craftsmanship displayed. The art of making prints upon stone has taken great strides of development in recent years. Each new crop brings fresh surprises. D. A.

COLLECTION PLANNED FOR HARVARD GAME

In answer to the request of the Cambridge Unemployment Relief Committee for assistance, the Harvard Student Council voted yesterday to ask for contributions at the stadium on Saturday, when Harvard meets the Army in its annual football clash. The money obtained will go to Cambridge and Boston charities.

Last year $26,000 was collected at three major games, half of which was turned over to the colleges of the opposing teams for distribution as the respective college presidents saw fit. This year the student council and the Harvard Athletic Association felt that almost as much would be contributed at one big game as at two or more smaller contests. All receipts will be distributed by Harvard.

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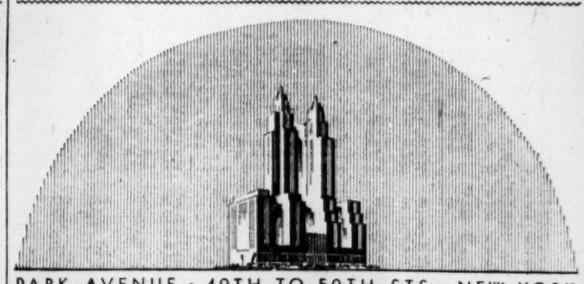

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ANOTHER DAY OF APATHETIC STOCK MARKET

Prices Sag in One of Quietest Sessions in Years

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP) — A rather decided downward drift developed in an extremely sluggish stock market today.

Trading continued around the smallest volume in recent years, but in view of the cessation of buying, scattered selling was enough to reduce prices by 1 to nearly 4 points in spots. The list recovered a little at times, but rallies failed to hold. Renewed heaviness of wheat was evidently a bearish factor in stocks.

Allied Chemical, American Telephone, Corn Products, Case, Santa Fe and American Can were down a couple of points or so.

Union Pacific sagged more than 3. U. S. Steel declined around 1½.

Sales approximated 500,000 shares.

Preliminary estimates of last week's crude oil production indicated a substantial drop in the flow, as a result of curtailment in Texas and California. Ordering of the regular 25-cent dividend, and the usual extra of like amount, by Standard of New Jersey, was a reassuring development, but had been anticipated. It was partly offset by Socony-Vacuum's ordering of a payment of only 10 cents, compared with 20 cents three months ago.

Earnings statements of the oil companies, however, continue to show small profits, in contrast with large deficits a year ago. Continental Oil Company of Delaware reported net equal to 7 cents a share for the September quarter, in contrast with a deficit of $2,955,322 in the like period of 1931.

Improvement in Oils

Most brokerage quarters thought the poor third quarter earnings reports had been largely discounted. Oils appeared to be the only major group showing marked improvement, although the complete third quarter reports of the railroads promise to show fair gains in spots. Even the utilities are showing some rather substantial recessions in net. Consolidated Gas of New York reported third quarter net of only 37 cents a share, compared with 49 cents in the like period of 1931.

Selling of the rails appeared to be based on the belief that the seasonal upturn in the movement of freight had reached its peak in the week ended Oct. 15. The last two months of the year normally see a considerable tapering off. Santa Fe, first of the larger trunk lines to report for the week ended Oct. 27, showed a decline of 2270 cars from the period ended Oct. 22.

Ordering of the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share by Chrysler late yesterday, while reporting a deficit of roughly $5,300,000 for the third quarter, strengthened the belief in Wall Street that General Motors would order its regular dividend of 25 cents at the directors' meeting tomorrow. On Sept. 30, last, General Motors had cash and marketable securities amounting to $209,000,000, and the quarterly dividend requires roughly $10,800,000.

Reserve Bank Statements

The consolidated statement of weekly reporting Reserve member banks in 101 cities showed a gain of $88,000,000 in net demand deposits and of $33,000,000 in time deposits. Government deposits declined $38,000,000. Borrowings from the Federal Reserve banks increased $9,000,000, totaling $103,000,000 where they were down $35,000,000, compared with a year ago. Loans and investments declined $3,000,000.

The monthly review of the New York Federal Reserve Bank called attention to the continued piling up of funds in the banks. In three months, from July 27 to Oct. 26, the bank reported, there were $537,000,000 of funds received by member banks from gold imports, increase in Treasury currency and in the return of currency from circulation. Of this total, $203,000,000 was used to repay member bank borrowings at the central Reserve banks, $90,000,000 was set aside as reserve against increased deposits and the balance of $244,000,000 added to excess reserves.

Deposits of the principal New York banks, the review added, are now nearly $1,000,000,000 over the March, 1932, low point. Out-of-town banks have not enjoyed more than a normal improvement in this respect, the statement added, but its study of previous recovery periods showed that "almost invariably the New York City banks have led in expanding credit, probably due to the earlier accumulation of funds in their possession."

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market marked time to the beat of very slow music today as prices showed further inclination to drift irregularly lower.

Few traders and investors ventured into the almost deserted arena and most transactions were conducted on a fractional basis. While there was no real liquidating pressure, at the same time there was little indication of any buying activity.

With the exception of some firmness in Argentine bonds, most foreign issues were dull and a trifle easier. British 5½s sagged and the Germans showed faint signs of convalescence. Loans of Japan were irregular, as were those of France and Belgium.

The domestic rail section was featureless. The usually volatile Nickel Plate 6s were missing in today's trading, having been stricken from the list. The deposit certificates of this defaulted issue, however, were still in good standing, although their activity was at a minimum. Moderate losses were recorded by some liens of Alleghany Corporation. Baltimore & Ohio, Santa Fe, Chesapeake Corporation, St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, Delaware & Hudson, Erie, Missouri Pacific, Illinois Central, New York Central and Northern Pacific.

The utilities and industrials lagged, although bonds of International Telephone and American & Foreign Power were rather heavy. Gains were registered by Sinclair Oil 6½s and Shell Union 5s.

The United States Government department was relatively firm.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Nov. 1	Oct. 31
9¼	1⅜		Adams Express	400	5½	5¼	5¼	5¾
73	22	5	Adams Exp pf	20	56	56	56	
14	9½		Addressograph	100	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	100	8½	8½	8½	
103⅛	30⅞	3	Air Reduction	2100	54½	51⅝	51⅝	53½
16⅜	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1100	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11½
4	2		Albany PW Pap	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
33⅜	⅜		Alleghany Corp	100	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
88⅛	42½	6t	Allied Chem	3100	73¼	70⅝	71⅛	73⅝
22⅜	½	2	Amerada	400	19½	19½	19½	
22½	5		Am Bank Note	400	12⅛	12	12	12
33⅜	29⅜	4	Am Can	2700	51¼	49½	49½	52
27	11		Am Com Alcohol	1100	21	19¾	19⅞	21
15	2		Am & For Pow	900	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7¾
21¼	2¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	200	9½	9½	9⅝	9¾
12	2½		Am International	400	6¾	6⅝	6¾	7
9¾	1½		Am Metal	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5¼
33	14	1½	Am News	10	24	24	24	
12¼	3		Am Power & Lt	1100	9½	8⅝	8⅝	9⅜
12¼	3⅛		Am Radiator	400	7	6⅞	7	7⅛
18½	3		Am Rolling Mill	1200	10⅜	10	10	10½
25⅛	5¼		Am Smelt & Ref	200	14	13½	13¾	14⅜
55	15		Am Smelt & R 2pf	100	35	35	35	
15⅜	3		Am Steel Fdries	400	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7⅜
36¾	20	2½	Am Stores	100	32	32	32	
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	21
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	4100	103¼	100¾	100¾	103⅜
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	400	21½	20½	20½	22
75	26	6t	Am Wat pf 6	100	50	50	50	
31	11	2	Am WW&El ct	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	20
10	1⅜		Am Woolen	400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅞
67⅛	15¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
19⅜	3		Anaconda Cop	2200	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8⅞
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	400	10¼	9⅞	9½	10¼
75	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	65	63⅝	63⅝	
100⅛	85	7	Archer Dan pf	10	96	96	96	
2¾	⅜		Armour Ill A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
2	⅜		Armour Ill B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
15⅞	3½		Armour Ill pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
3	⅜		Asso Apparel Ind	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	
11	3		Asso Dry Goods N	100	6	6	6	
42	28		Asso Dry G 1pf	100	33	33	33	
94	17⅜		Atchison T&SF	2400	41	39¾	40¼	42¼
16	35	5	Atchison pf	100	65	65	65	64¾
40	9¾		Atl Coast Line	100	40	40	40	44
21⅝	6⅝	1	Atl Refining	1100	16	20	20	20½
15⅛	21¾	4t	Auburn Auto	1100	16	16	16	16¼
7⅜	1½		Aviation Corp Del	1400	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5¾

—B—

12	2		Baldwin Loco	400	6	5¾	5¾	6½
35	8		Baldwin Loco pf	10	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	1100	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	12⅞
41½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	100	15	15	15	
7	2⅜		Batmsdall A	400	4½	4¼	4¼	
43⅛	13		Beatrice Cream	400	12⅜	11¾	11¾	12½
95	69⅛	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	69	69	69	
18⅜	4½		Bendix Aviation	1400	10⅞	9⅜	9¾	10⅝
29⅜	7¼		Bethlehem Steel	2100	17½	17	17	17⅝
10	3⅜		Blaw Knox	100	6½	6½	6½	
22¼	4⅝		Bohn Alum & Br	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	
43⅛	20	2	Borden	1100	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	25⅞
11¾	3⅜		Borg Warner	400	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	8⅛
50¼	11⅞		Briggs Mfg	400	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
88	23¼	6	Brooklyn Man T	400	21¼	21	21	21
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Q pf	200	45	45	45	
2⅛	⅛		Brooklyn Un Gas	200	76½	76	76	
12¼	6¼	.80	Bruns Terminal	800	3¾	3¾	3¾	
21¾	2½		Burroughs Add	1000	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	8
65	7½	2	Bush Terminal	100	3	3	3	
85	12¼	7	Bush Term deb	10	11	11	11	11¾
24⅜	7		Bush T Bldgs pf	20	36	36	36	36
			Byers	100	13½	13½	13½	14

—C—

77⅛	11½		Calumet & Hecla	100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	300	9¼	9	9	9
20⅜	7¼		Canadian Pacific	2000	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	13⅜
23¼	10⅛	1	Cannon Mills	100	15⅜	15¾	15¾	
9¼	2¼		Capital Admin	300	6⅞	6	6	
70	39	5	Caro C&O st	10	50	50	50	52
65⅝	16⅜		Case Thresh	4500	39	37⅛	37½	39⅞
12⅝	1¼		Celanese Corp	500	7	7	7	
7½	1¾		Celotex Co pf	120	3	2½	2½	2⅝
20⅜	3½	2	Cerro de Pasco	200	8	8	8	8
15½	2½		Chesapeake Corp	200	14	13⅜	13¾	14⅜
8	1⅛		Chi & Gt W pf	400	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
31½	9¾	2½	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
14½	2		Chi & Ohio	3200	22½	21⅞	21⅞	22⅞
31	5		Chi & N'western	500	6¾	6⅛	6¼	6⅜
63¼	1		Chi & N'west pf	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
16⅜	1½		Chi Piteu Tool	4100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
27½	4¾		Chi Rock Isl & P	300	6	5¾	5¾	6¼
21¾	5	1	Chi R'I&P 7%	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
21⅜	¾		Chrysler	7400	14⅞	13½	13½	14⅛
31½	11	1	City Stores	1200	5	4⅞	4⅞	
107⅜	32¼		Colgate-Palm-P	200	13½	13½	13½	13¾
14⅞	2⅝		Collins & Aikman	100	5	5	5	
21	4¼	1	Colo Fuel & I	100	7	7	7	7
42⅜	13½	2	Columbia Gas	2500	13	12½	12⅝	13
14⅞	4¼		Columbia Carb	800	25½	25¼	25¼	26⅞
47¾	40	6½	Columbia Pic ct	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
28	11⅜	3	Comm Cred Ipf	50	72	72	72	72
21	10⅛	2	Comm Cred pf	400	25	24½	25	
27⅞	10⅝	2	Comm Cred pf B 8	50	18½	18½	18½	
13¾	3⅛	60	Comm Inv Tr	400	21½	21¼	21¼	
5⅛	1⅜		Comm Solvents	1000	9	8⅞	9	9
68⅝	27⅞	6	Comwlth & So	1200	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
12¼	6½	1	Comwlth& S ppf	200	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	
5⅜	⅛		Congoleum Nairn	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
113⅜	23¾		Consol Film Ind	100	3	3	3	
68¾	31½	4	Consol Film I pf	300	7	6⅞	7	7
40	9¾	1	Consol Gas	4000	57¾	55⅛	55⅛	56⅞
9	4		Consol Laundries	300	5	4⅞	4⅞	
8	2⅞	6	Consol Oil	1100	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
47⅜	24⅞		Cont Baking A	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	
41	17⅝	2	Cont Baking pf	100	37½	37½	37½	
253¼	67½	1.20	*Cont Can	1000	32¼	31¾	32	33⅜
33⅛	3¾		Cont Insurance	200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
9⅜	2¾		Cont Motors	100	2	2	2	2⅛
55⅜	21¼	3	Cont Oil	500	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
5⅜	1½		Corn Products	1000	50½	48¼	48¾	50¾
26½	13½	2*	Coty	200	15⅜	13⅞	14⅛	15⅛
16	7¾		Cream of Wheat	800	24	22⅞	23	24¾
25⅞	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork & S	400	15¾	15½	15¾	15⅞
49⅞	15		Crown Cork pf	300	25⅜	23⅜	25¼	25⅜
3⅜	⅜		Crucible Steel pf	10	25	25	25	25
3½	⅞		Cuban Am Sug	100	2	1½	1½	
4¾	1½		Curtiss-Wright	800	2½	2	2⅛	2
			Curtiss-Wright A	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3½

—D—

9¼	1		Davison Chem	200	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	4
45⅞	8½		Del Lack & W	7000	30¼	28¼	28¼	31
19⅛	12	1	Diamond Match	200	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
20⅜	5	1.30	Dome Mines	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
7	1	.75	Douglas A	400	11¼	11¼	11½	11¾
59½	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	6200	33½	32¼	32¾	34
98⅛	87	8	Duquesne Lt pf	90	98⅛	97	97	

—E—

87⅞	35½	3	Eastman Kodak	500	50	49¼	49¼	51½
32⅞	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1100	17⅛	16⅜	16⅞	16⅝
2½	⅜		Elec Boat	100	1	1	1	
9⅞	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅞
16	2⅞		Elec & Mus Ind	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
66	18⅞	7	Elec Pow & Lt	1000	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
15½	8¾	6	Elec Pow & L pf	200	25¼	25¼	25¼	8
33¼	12⅝	2	El Pe&Lt 6% pf	400	20½	20	20	
107¼	18	7	Elec Sto Battery	200	29	29	29	24⅛
65	7½	1	Endicott John pf	100	104	104	104	
14⅛	9¾	¼	Erie RR	100	6	6	6	
			Exchange Buffet	10	10	10	10	10

—F—

10⅜	3		Fed Water Serv	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Ph F In	100	14	14	14	14
34¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	200	49¼	49	49	48¼
3⅜	⅛		Fisk Rubber	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
2⅜	⅛		Fisk Rub 1pf	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
8¼	2		Follansbee B	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
22⅜	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	100	18	18	18	18¼
5⅞	1		Foundation	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
26⅞	10	2	Freeport Texas	600	22¾	22	22	23⅛

—G—

5½	½		Gen Am Inv	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾
33¾	9½	2	Gen Am Tnk Car	200	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
19⅛	10½	2	Gen Baking	400	13½	12⅞	13⅛	13⅜
26⅛	8½	40	Gen Electric	3200	15⅜	15¼	15¾	15½
11⅞	10⅜	.60	Gen Foods	1000	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	26⅞
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Gas	1000	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
24¾	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf	600	28⅝	28	28¼	28½
20	5¼	2	Gen Gas & E 7% A	100	13½	13½	13½	
48½	26	7	Gen Gas & E 7% A	10	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
24⅜	7⅜	3	Gen Mills	300	41¾	41	41	43⅜
87⅛	56¼	5	Gen Motors	4900	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12⅝
4	2⅜		Gen Mot 6% pf	100	74¼	74¼	74¼	74½
9	3		Gen Out Ad	200	3	2⅞	3	
14	2½		Gen Out Ad A	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	
60	27¼	6	Gen Print Ink	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	6⅛
24¼	10⅜	1	Gen Print Ink pf	20	59⅜	59⅛	59⅛	
10¼	3⅛		Gillette Saf Raz	1900	17¾	17	17	17¾
8	2⅜		Glidden	900	5⅜	5	5	5½
20⅝	8¼	1.60	Gobel (Adolf)	400	5	5	5	5½
12⅜	2¼		Gold Dust	200	16	15⅝	15⅝	16⅛
29¾	5½		Goodrich	200	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
69⅛	19¾	7	Goodyear	900	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	14½
30¾	7¼		Goodyear 1pf	100	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	44
43⅜	1		Gotham Silk Hos	600	22⅞	22½	22½	24¼
30¼	14½	1	Graham Paige	1200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
25	5½		Grant (WT)	100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
83	48	7	Great Nor pf	500	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
23¼	1		Great W Sug pf	10	74	74	74	
21⅛	2½		Griggsby-Grunow	100	1	1	1	1⅛
			Gulf States Steel	100	12	12	12	

—H—

28	19	1¾	Hack W pf A	40	25¼	25	25	
4¼	⅜		Hahn Dept Sto	100	2	2	2	
18	7		Harbison Walker	200	10	9½	9½	9⅞
83	43½	6	Hayes Body	100	1½	1½	1½	
10⅞	3		Hershey Choc	100	54	54	54	
12½	7⅛		Holland Furnace	100	4	4	4	
28⅛	8¾		Houston Oil	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
5⅜	1⅝		Houston Oil new	100	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	13¾
16½	5	40	Howe Sound	100	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
30⅜	8	3½	Hudson & Man	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	7⅜
11¾	2⅞		Hudson Motor	200	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	17⅛
5⅜	1½		Hupp Motors	100	2	2	2	2⅜

—I—

24⅞	4¾		Ill Central	500	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	15⅛
40	7⅜	2	Indus Rayon	100	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
44⅞	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	400	28	26⅞	26⅞	29¼
7¾	⅜		Inspiration Con	100	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅝
8⅛	2¼		Insuranshare Del	200	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
14⅜	2¼		Interborro Rap T	500	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	4¼
7¼	1⅝		Interlake Iron	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	4⅛
117	52½	6t	Int Business M	600	80	87	87	88½
5½	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	200	3	3	3	3
17⅜	½		Int Combustion	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
34⅛	10⅜	1.20	Int Harvester	2600	21	19⅜	20⅛	21
11⅜	2⅜		Int Hydroelec	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
43⅜	12		Int Nickel	1700	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7¾
2	¼		Int Pap&Pow A	700	1	1	1	1⅛
8¾	4		Int Pap&Pow B	100	¾	¾	¾	
42	24¾	6	Int Pr Ink pf	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
23½	9¾	1½	Int Salt	10	34½	34½	34½	35
44⅜	20¼	2	Int Shoe	1001	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
65	26	4	Int Silver pf	100	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
15⅜	2⅝		Int Tel & Tel	10	47	47	47	47⅞
11	1½		Interstate DeptS	1400	9	8⅜	8¾	9¼
20½	10¼	2	Island Crk Coal	200	3	3	3	3¼

—J—

35	15⅛	4½	Jewel Tea	100	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
33⅜	10		Johns Manville	600	21¾	20⅞	21	22
84	30	3	Jones & Laughlin	20	50¼	50¼	50¼	

—K—

15¼	2¼		Kan C & South	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
25¼	5	2	Kan C & So pf	100	17	17	17	

—L—

4⅜	1		Lehigh Val Coal	400	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
11½	1¼		Lehigh V Coal pf	300	4	4	4	
29⅛	5		Lehigh Val RR	900	14	13	13⅜	
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	
22	9		Liquid Carbonic	700	15⅜	14½	14½	15½
9⅜	3¾		Libbey-Owens-F	200	53¾	51½	51½	
37¾	13¼	4t	Loew's Inc	400	28⅞	25½	25½	26¼
5	1⅞		Loft Inc	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
36⅜	16½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	300	21	20½	20½	
38¼	7½		Louisville & N	300	20½	19	19½	
11⅜	1½		Ludlum Steel	600	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛

—M—

62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	300	45⅛	44⅜	44⅜	46
4	⅜		McLellan Stores	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3¼	1¼		Mallinson	100	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
20¾	4		Manati Sug pf	50	⅞	⅞	1⅜	
14⅜	6½	.80	Man Elv mg	1000	5¼	5¼	5¼	
3⅞	½		Marine Mid	200	10¼	10	10	10¼
13½	3		Marmon Motor	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
20⅞	9	1.50	Marshall Field	100	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
18	8	1.20	Mathieson Alkali	100	14⅝	14¾	14¾	
8⅝	3¾		Melville Shoe	200	10⅜	10	10	9¾
12⅜	2		Miami Cop	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅜	⅜		Mid-Cont Pet	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
13	1¼		Midland Steel	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
24	11½		Min. Moline	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	
26	2⅛		Mo Kan & Tex	1200	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
14	5½		Mo K&T pf	200	15⅞	15	15	16
30¾	13¾	1¼	Mo Pacific pf	400	8¾	8¼	8¼	
16½	3½		Mohawk Carpet	200	8	8	8	
60	40	3.75	Monsanto Chem	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	
11¾	1¼		Montgom Ward	2700	11½	11	11¾	11⅝
9⅞	2⅛		Morris & Essex	20	57	57	57	49
			Moto Met Gauge	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
			Murray Body	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½

—N—

19⅜	8	1	Nash Motors	200	13⅛	12¾	13	12¾
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1500	36½	35¾	35¾	36½
18⅝	6½		Nat Cash Reg	200	10¼	10	10	
31⅜	14¾	2	Nat Dairy Prod	400	18	17⅜	17½	18⅛
125	87	7	Nat Lead pf A	210	100⅛	100	100	100⅛
105	61	6	Nat Lead pf B	10	85	85	85	
20⅜	6¾	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1600	14⅜	14	14	14⅞
33⅞	13½	.50	Nat Steel	200	22½	22	22	23½
19⅞	4½		Nat Surety	200	8	8	8	
10¼	2½		Nevada Cons Cop	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
36⅜	8¾		NY Central	7100	23¼	22¾	22½	23⅞
9⅛	1⅜		NY Chi & StL	100	5	5	4	4
31⅝	6		NY NH & H	1700	15¾	14⅜	14⅝	16¼
78⅞	12	7	NY NH & H pf	300	31⅜	31¼	31¼	32
15¾	3⅜		NY Ont & Wn	400	8	7¾	7¾	8
103¼	90	7	NY Steam 7%	120	105	104	104	106
73⅜	70	6	NY Steam 6%	50	98	96	96

COTTON CLOTH PRICE DECLINE NOT JUSTIFIED

All Manufacturers Agree That Lowering Values Harmful to Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 1—There are many cross currents in recnt discussions of the cotton cloth market situation, and many attempts to put the blame for the recession of prices on the other fellow.

Some mills say that some selling houses insist on a steady flow of sales, and if the demand does not exist they try to create one by offering goods below the last quotation. Selling agents retort that their offers are the direct result of pressure from some of their mills.

All agree that there is no foundation in the statistical position of carded cotton cloths to justify the fall in price which has taken place since the September peak. Most mills are supplied with orders to keep them busy for several weeks ahead.

It has been again proved that concessions in price tend to retard buyers rather than to quicken sales. The mills that have sold to any and every one without regard to the protection of their customers have suffered no less from this bad mercantile practice than the converters who abandoned quality for price in cloths in vain efforts to compete with irresponsible factors in their own markets.

Quality Goods Stressed

At any rate it is a fact that more converters have recently abandoned such practice and are stressing quality goods again to their manifest advantage. Also manufacturers have returned to the practice of protecting the customer who designs new cloth, or who performs the useful function of buying new cloths ahead from mills that create them, and are willing to confine their sales to them until the season is well along and trade competition will not be harmful to them.

The special equipment of some successful mills having electrically operated units has resulted in the production of cloths in small lots with quicker delivery than anywhere else in the world. Advantage is being taken of this in putting forth many special designs and constructions in relatively small quantities until their popularity is tested, and after that the duplication of popular numbers promptly in lots to suit the market. This prevents either the mill or the converter from being burdened with large stocks of relatively unsalable goods.

Many attribute the recent lull in business to the political situation, particularly since the tariff is being stressed by both parties. Since the cotton industry and particularly the fine goods section is largely dependent on the tariff because the labor item accounts for most of the cost, it is highly important that adequate protection to our skilled labor be maintained.

It is known that there are large volumes of cloth needed in the very near future in many diversified lines and therefore merchants expect a revival of demand as soon as the election is out of the way.

Inactive Trading

The last week has been equally as dull if not duller than the one preceding it. Prices continued to fall early in the week but stiffened later and were steady in the latter half of the week. The net result is from ⅜c to ¼c lower than the previous week.

In pajama checks the 36½-inch 4.00-yard 88x88s sold at 5½c for future, but 5¾c for spot delivery. In carded broadcloths the 36½-inch 5.00-yard 80x60s was the most active number and sold chiefly for spot and near-by delivery at 3¾c. The 37-inch 4.10-yard 100x60s brought 5½c for spot and 5c for future delivery. Twills and sateens were particularly weak, and fell about ¼c. The 39-inch 5.10-yard 64x64s twills sold for 3⅞c and 4c depending on the delivery.

In the fine and fancy goods division there was a fair amount of small lot covering of spot needs evidently for filling in purposes. Orders were sufficiently numerous to keep prices steady. There was no pressure to sell, and second-hand offerings were very limited.

Combed lawns still sold on the basis of 7c eastern and 6¾c for the 56-inch 10.00-yard 72x60s by eastern mills. There was scattered buying done in wide selvage marquisettes on the basis of ⅞c for 40-inch 44x18s. Combed pipes were moderately active and some business developed in rayon warp goods.

Rayon goods sold better than recently and were in better supply. There seems to be an oversupply of low count taffetas. Lining cloths sold well to the men's clothing trade as well as for women's spring coats. There has been a fair business in various constructions of rayon warp and 24s combed cotton-filled satins, both for lining and brassiere cloth accounts.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

NEW YORK BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	34⅜	37⅞	Manhattan	30¾	33¾
City	43¾	47¾	Public	30	32
Commercial	160	170	Textile	28	32
Fifth Av	1250	1350	Trade Bank	26	31
First, N Y	1510	1710	Yorkville	40	60
Lafayette	6	9			

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	65½	68¼	Fulton	260	290
Banca C I	146	154	Guaranty	311	321
Bk N Y&T	315	325	Irving	23⅜	25⅜
Bronx	13	18	Kings Co	2000	2100
Brooklyn	175	185	Law Tie&G	48½	53½
Cn Hanover	136	146	M'facturers	28⅜	31⅜
Chemical	36⅜	39⅜	New York	92	102
County nw	29½	31½	Title Guar	39½	42½
Empire	23¾	25¾	Unit States	1470	1570

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
N Shawmut	27½	29	Merchants	260	
First Nat	31	33	Second Nat	82	87
				Last	Appraisal
Boston Safe Deposit & Tr					280
New England Trust					400
State Street Trust					250

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	⅝	1	Harris Tr&S	300	310
Ct Ill Bk	104½	106½	Northern Tr	370	375
First Nat	198	202	Straus Nat	85	95

INSURANCE STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	28½	30¼	Home	14¼	15⅝
Am Alliance	11½	13	North River	10¾	12¼
Gt Amer	13⅞	15¼	Springfld Fire	61½	65
Hartford	36⅝	38¼	U S Fire	43½	30½

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	24	23¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	14	14
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	81	81
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	31½	30½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	86⅝	86⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	105
Amer T&T 4s '36	102	102
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104½	104½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103¼	102¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	102⅝	102½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107	106½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	92	92
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	70¼	70¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79⅜	79¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	72½	72
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91	90½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90¼	90
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	36	35⅛
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101⅛	101
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	80⅛	80⅜
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	62¾	61¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	32¾	31½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	46⅞	46
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	70	70
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	85¼	84
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	50	50
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	68	68
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107	107
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	84	83
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	14	14
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	10	10
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106	105⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85½	85⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	104⅛	103½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	78½	77¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	101½	101½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	102⅛	102
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	70½	70½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	89½	89⅜
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	89⅜	89
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	88¼	88¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	88¾	88¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	88⅞	88¼
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	91	90½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	94⅜	94⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	95	95
Can North 4½s '35	98½	98
Can North deb 6½s '46	105⅜	105⅛
Can North deb 7s '40	103⅜	103¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	69¼	68¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	75⅛	75
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	75	75
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	19	19
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	105	105
Cen Hudson El & G 5s '51	73⅞	73¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	82⅛	81⅞
Cen Pacific 5s '60	59	59
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	92¼	92¼
Ches Corp 5s '47	63¼	63
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	93	92½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	89	89
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	83¾	83
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	121½	121½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	41¾	41
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	22	22
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	8	7¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	25½	25
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	48¾	48½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	23⅛	23
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	18½	17¾
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	23½	23½
Chicago RI&P rfg 5s '34	34½	34
Chicago RI&P 4½s '32 "A"	31	31
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	20	19
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	103⅞	103⅞
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	111¼	111¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95⅜	95⅜
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	102	102
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	48¾	46
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	47	47
Clev CC&StL div 4s 500	75	75
Colo Industrial 5s '34	26½	26⅛
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	81¼	80½
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	81	80¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	81⅛	81
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	92	92
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	96	96
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	95
Con Gas 5s '57	101½	101⅜
Con Gas 4½s '51	95⅞	95½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¼	105⅛
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103⅜	103¼
Container Corp 6s '40	32	32
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	60½	60
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	48	48
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2¼	2¼
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105¼	105
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	80⅞	80½
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	96⅛	96⅛
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	41	41
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	17½	17½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96⅛	96½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101⅜	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101¾	101¾
Detroit Ed 5s '52	101	100¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87¼	86¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103⅜	103¼
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	73¼	73¼
Erie RR ref 5s '67	28¾	28
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	44¼	44
Erie RR gen 5s '75	28⅛	28
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	61	60
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98¾	98¾
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	63¼	63⅛
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅝	102⅜
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103	103
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	84	84
Goodrich 6s '45	54¾	54½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	80½	79¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	79	79
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	101	101
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103½	103½
Great Northern 4¼s '61	81	81
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	56¼	56
Great Northern 7s '36 A	69½	69
Hudson G Man adj in 5s '57	50	50
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	82¼	82
Humble Oil 5s '37	102	102
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105⅜	105½
Ill Central 4s '52	63	63
Ill Central 4¾s '66	37¾	36½
Ill Central 5s '52	62	62
Ill Central 6½s '36	64	64
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	42¼	42
Ill CentralCStL&NO 5s A '63	44	44
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101	101
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	80½	80
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	44	44
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	45	45
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	6½	6½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 ct	55½	54½
Inter Dap Tran 7s '32	55	55
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	63	63
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	5½	5½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	43	43
Int Paper 6s '55	14	13
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	34⅝	34
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	41	40¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	36¼	35½
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	46⅞	46¼
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	102	102
Kan City P & L 4½s '58	102	102
Kan City So 1st 5s '50	58	58
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	46	46
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89½	89⅜
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	89⅜	89½
Kings Co El 4s '49	69	69
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	63	63
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	64	64
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	43	43
Lehigh V Coal 5s '33 Reg	72	72
Long Island rfg 4s '49	84⅛	84
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	34	34
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104½	104
L&N uni 4s '40	83⅜	83⅜
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	9	9
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	22½	22⅛
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	75	74
Meade 6s '45 ww	46½	46½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	88⅞	88⅞
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	96	96
Metro Water 5½s '50	69	68½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95⅞	95⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	81½	81½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	60	60
Mo Ill 5s '59	24¾	24¾
Mo PK & T 1st 5s A '62	63½	63½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	15¼	15
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	28	28
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	28¼	28¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	28	28
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	28¼	27¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	14⅜	14
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	6	6
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	87⅛	87½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	74¾	74¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51	51
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	85¼	84¾
Nat Steel 5s	78¼	78
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	102¾	102¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	106½	106¼
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	84½	83½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	61¼	61¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	61⅞	61⅞
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74	74
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	70½	70½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	45½	45¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	45¼	45¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	49¾	49¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	60	59
NYC L SL cou 3½s '96	69½	69½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	75⅛	75
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	19	19
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	23	23
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	40	39½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 rct	39	38
NY Edison 5s C '51	105¼	105¼
NY Edison 5s '44	106¼	106¼
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112	112
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99½	99½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	61	61
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	61	61
NY NH&H 4½s '67	63½	63
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	75	75
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	43½	43½
NY Railway inc 6s '65	11¼	1¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102⅞	102⅞
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	49½	49½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100½	100½
Norf & W div 4s '44	94½	94
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	19	19
North Am Co 5s '61	82¼	82¼
Nor Ohio 5s '45	45	45
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	61½	61
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	82½	82½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	78	78
Nor Pacific 5s D 2047	65⅛	65⅛
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101⅜	101⅜
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	81¼	81¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	30¼	30
Owen Ill Glass 5s	98	98
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	103
Pac of Md 11¼s '38	85	85
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	105¼	105
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	29	29
Paramount Public 5½s '50	17¾	16⅜
Pen Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91¼	91
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	92¾	92¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	65¼	65¼
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	84	84
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	99⅜	99½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	80	80
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	75½	75½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	84	84
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	99¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	100¾	100¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	69¼	69
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	85	84¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	51	50½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	100	100
Pitts & Dest V Ry 4½s '60 C	37	37
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	55½	54⅜
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	90	90
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	31½	31
Pressed Stel Car 5s '33	52½	52
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	74¾	74½
Pub Serv E&G 4s	95¾	95½
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	76⅝	76⅝
Richfield Oil 6s ct	29	29
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	29⅞	29
Rio G & W col 4s '49	44¾	44¾
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	85½	85½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	12¼	12¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	11	11
Seabd A L 6s ct	3½	3½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	79	78⅝
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	31	30
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	93	91¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96¼	96⅛
Sinclair Cru O 5½s 38	102⅜	102¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101	101
Smith A O 6½s '33	99¾	99¼
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	76½	76½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	48	48
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	50	50
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	82	82
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	25⅜	25⅛
Southern Ry con 5s '94	63	63
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	34	34
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	33½	33
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	104¼
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	68	68
Texas Corp 5s '44	90	89½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	40⅛	40⅛
Third Ave adj 5s '60	21½	21½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	100¾	100¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96⅜	96⅜
Union Pacific 4s '68	79	79
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	83½	83½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	84	84
US Rubber Co 5s '47	45½	45
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	69	68½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '59 ww	23¼	23¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	31½	31¾
VaVnadium 5s '41	48¾	48¾
ViVrginia Ry 5s '62	91	91
Wabash RR 5½s '75	7½	7½
Walworth 6s '45	27⅜	27½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	105¼	105¼
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105	105
Western Electric 5s '44	100¼	100¼
Western Union R E 4½s '50	69½	69½
Westchester Lgt 5s	105½	105½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	67	67
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102⅞	102⅞
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	3⅛	3⅛
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	67½	67½
Youngstown Shee 5s B '70	66	65½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Nov 1	Oct 31
	—Last—			
3½s '47	101.19	101.19	101.19	101.16
1st 4¼s '47	102.10	102.10	102.10	102.9
4th 4¼s '38	103.18	103.15	103.18	103.16
4th 4¼s reg	103.13	103.13	103.13	103.13
US 3s '55	96.17	96.16	96.17	96.14
US 3½s '49	98.2	97.29	98	97.31
US 3¾s '43 Mar	101.5	101.3	101.5	101.4
US 3¾s '43 June	101.6	101.3	101.6	101.3
US 4¼s '47	100.22	100.20	100.20	100.22
US 4¼s '56	102.16	102.16	102.16	102.15
US 4s '54	104.5	104.2	104.5	104.1
US 4¼s '52	107.5	107.3	107.3	107.6

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	17	16½		
Akershus 8s '63	71¾	71½		
Antwerp 5s '58	81	81		
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	47⅞	47¾		
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	53¾	52		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	54⅛	54		
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	53½	53		
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	53¾	52¾		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	54	54		
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	53⅝	53⅝		
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	53	52⅛		
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	53¾	52½		
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	53	53		
Australia 4½s '56	69½	69⅜		
Australia 5s '55	75¾	75¼		
Australia 5s '57	75⅞	75¾		
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	91⅝	91⅜		
Austria Hydro 6½s	35⅜	35⅛		
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	42	42		
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96½	96⅛		
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100	100		
Belgium (King) 7s '56	102¾	102¼		
Bergen (City) 5s '49	80	80		
Berlin (City) 6s '58	36	36		
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	51	50¼		
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	45⅜	45⅜		
Berlin Elec 6s '55	48	48		
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18¼	18¼		
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18	18		
Brazil (US) 8s '41	21	21		
Brisbane 5s '58	65½	64⅞		
Bcdapest (City) 6s '62	24⅛	24⅛		
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	40	40		
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	28	28		
Benos Aires 6½s '57	42½	42⅛		
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	12	12		
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99½	99⅜		
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	88⅞	88⅝		
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	100	100		
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	7½	7½		
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	8¾	8¾		
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9¼	9¼		
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7¼	7¼		
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	7¾	7¾		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	7⅞	7⅞		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	7½	7½		
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	7¼	7⅛		
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	7½	7½		
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	41	41		
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	25½	25½		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	33	33		
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	70	70		
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	27½	27½		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	40	39½		
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	99¾	99¾		
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	74½	74		
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	90	90		
Denmark (King) 6s '42	92¼	91⅞		
Duke Price Power 6s '66	50½	50½		
Dutch El 6s '47	100¼	100¼		
Dutch El sf 6s '62	100¼	100¼		
Fiat 7s '46 war	91⅛	91⅛		
Finland 5½s '58	65½	65½		
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	33½	33½		
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	98½	98½		
French (Rep) 7s '49	116¼	116		
French (Rep) 7½s '41	120¾	120¾		
German 7s '49	69	69		
German Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	52⅜	52⅛		
Germ Cn Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	46⅛	46		
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	39	38⅝		
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	37	37		
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	49⅜	49½		
Greek 6s '68	25⅛	25½		
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	79	79		
Hamburg 6s '46	40⅛	40⅜		
Hansa 6s '39 ww	37	37		
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	42½	42½		
Helsingfors 6½s '60	62	62		
Irish Free State 5s '60	74¾	74¾		
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	90	90		
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	85	85		
Italy (King) 7s '51	97	97		
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	49⅛	49		
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	61¼	61¼		
Karstadt 6s '43	26¾	26¾		
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	14⅛	14⅛		
Kreuger & Toll ct	13½	13½		
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104		
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	14½	14½		
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	81½	81		
New South Wales 5s '57	73½	73½		
North German Lloyd 6s '47	40⅛	40		
Norway (King) 5s '63	81⅞	80½		
Norway (King) 6s '43	87⅞	87⅜		
Norway (King) 6s '44	87	86		
Nuremberg 6s '52	36	36		
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	45½	45		
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	52	51½		
Oslo G&E 5s '63	74	74		
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	97½	97½		
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	6½	6½		
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5	5		
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	10½	10½		
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	56	56		
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	53¾	53½		
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	9¾	9¾		
Prussia 6½s '51	43¼	43		
Prussia 6s '52	42	42		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	48	48		
Rhinelbe 7s '46	41⅜	41⅜		
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	37¼	37¼		
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	10¼	10¼		
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	9¾	9¾		
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	12	12		
Rome (City) 6½s '52	84½	84½		
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	99⅞	99⅞		
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	86	86		
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	22½	22		
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	13	13		
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	54¾	54¾		
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	45¼	45		
Saxon Pub Wks 6s '45	53¼	53¼		
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	16⅛	16½		
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	19	18		
Sile 6½s	43½	43½		
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	39	39		
Sydney 5½s '55	69	69		
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	96	95⅞		
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	36¾	36¼		
Uijigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	51⅛	51⅛		
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅜	105⅜		
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	33¾	33½		
Vienna 6s '52	48	47½		
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	95	95		
Westphalia El 6s '53	36	36		

MEAT PRICES LOWER

CHICAGO, Nov. 1—Declines in w

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

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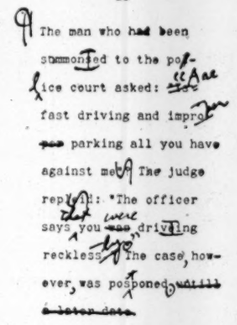
The Editor's Puzzle

15



The man who had been summoned to the police court asked: "Are fast driving and improper parking all you have against me?" The judge replied: "The officer says you were driving recklessly." The case, however, was postponed until a later date.

(Corrected form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Local Classified Advertising
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or Post Wanted heading

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BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot & cold water in bedrooms, near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611

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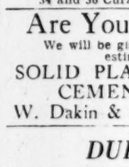

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

House Wren

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE common little house wren, that takes so kindly to bird boxes (with holes small enough to exclude the English sparrow), can easily be attracted to almost any garden or orchard from southern Canada southward. If a supply of moss, sticks, and straw can be found close by, a pair of these birds will likely decide to establish a home, and thank you for your provision with bubbling-over song. As an Irish naturalist once expressed it, "They were goin' it foive notes to wanst."

Wrens pay their rent, too, in other ways than with songs. Even a single pair will keep a small orchard or garden free from leaf-hoppers, beetles, weevils, ladybugs, and other even less desirable insects such as the larvæ of harmful moths and sowbugs.

A wren appears to be only about half the size of a sparrow, but that is because Jenny's tail sticks straight up in the air most of the time making the body appear much smaller. In Florida and along the Gulf states we would scarcely recognize the cheery little wren, for in winter quarters its disposition is one of quietness and reserve. Only as spring approaches can neighbors catch snatches of the bubbling song so well known in the north.

The robin is notoriously a poor housekeeper, but not Jenny! She tolerates no vermin or dirt in her house, be it in a hollow stump, a discarded shoe, or an old hat. The male gathers twigs, straw, feathers, etc., before its mate appears, but while he just stuffs it all in any old way, Jenny scolds him for untidiness and proceeds to set the house in order. Together they produce a neat home in which from six to nine young are hatched from pale flesh-colored eggs darkly mottled with reddish brown. Sixteen is the largest clutch on record.

The western house wren differs slightly from the eastern, the former being paler and grayer, but otherwise similar. The upper parts of both are olive-brown shading to auburn on the rump; underparts are dull white shaded with gray.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

15

The man who had been summonsed to the police court asked: "Is fast driving and improper parking all you have against me"? The judge repleid: "The officer says you was driveing reckless." The case however was posponed untill a later date.

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor. Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"As tis" (Mrs. E. A. W., who asks that we publish a caution against this careless rendering of *"as it is* in heaven" in the Lord's Prayer)—This merging of words, so common in colloquial speech, has no place in formal public speech.

One of the reasons we have always been ready to recommend singing lessons is that the student, whether gifted with a fine voice or not, can learn some necessary things about articulation and enunciation. We repeat that a trained singer who is a poor reader would be an anomaly.

Avenue (Mrs. E. A. W., who cautions against *av'-e-nu*) — Pronounce it *av'-e-nu* (*a* as in *at*, *e* as in *create*, *u* as in *use*).

Lion (I. S. G., who inquires the value of the *o*)—*Li'-un* (*u* clipped as in *circus*).

Primarily (I. S. G.)—The *a* is "quick-long" as in *chaotic*. There is no accent on the *-may*, however. Keep the stress on the first syllable.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

"Things That Money Cannot Buy"

Mrs. E. R. G. (Boston) writes that her efforts to purchase the following have been unavailing:

Stockings for the legs of a table.
Sleeve for the arm of the law.

Miss F. W. T. (Portland, Maine) reports difficulty in buying:

A visor for the kneecap.
Buttons for a coat of tan
Bracelet for the arm of the sea.

Mrs. C. E. W. (Cincinnati, Ohio) says that she has not been able to procure:

A monocle for the eye of a needle.
A lining for a cloak of dignity.
A manicure for ten-penny nails.

(Send your lists of "things that money cannot buy" to the Feature Editor.)

Disarmed to the Teeth

"The Japanese claim that the retreating troops were utterly demolarized by the intensive Japanese bombardment."—*Edinburgh paper.*

The Motor Age

"Vocalists who sang the quartet very beautifully were Mrs. J——, Miss M——, Mr. J—— and Mr. F——. The latter's rendering of 'Honk, Honk, the Lark' was full of charm."—*Belfast paper.*

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

IF GOD says "Pull," He will give you a rope.—ANON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Faith

(Perth Daily News)

HISTORY, even that of our own times, furnishes many inspiring instances of self-sacrificing devotion by ministers of the Gospel. But for sheer sublimity of faith a compeer of Mr. C. B. Wyllie, an undenominational missionary from Malaya, would be hard to find.

Originally, a school-teacher, Mr. Wyllie, to quote his own words, "heard the call to preach the Gospel to the heathen of Malaya," and, unperturbed by material considerations as to whence his sustenance would come, made his way there. For six years he has labored in that field; he has married and has one child.

Questioned whether his work was supported by voluntary subscriptions, Mr. Wyllie smilingly shook his head and said, "This will be hard for you to believe. We do not take up subscriptions, and we have no friends to help us with subscriptions. When money is needed, the man who needs it goes on his knees and prays—and the money comes. When I resolved on my present furlough for my wife and myself, I had not the money for our fares. I prayed for it—and here we are."

To this the writer murmured something about Elijah and the ravens. "That's it exactly," he replied; "I walked out of my home in Tasmania with nothing; I answered the call, and God has provided."

What They Say

Flask Carrying

"The youth from drinking homes may be carrying flasks, but the youth from the great majority of Christian homes are not doing it."—*Dr. J. W. Brougher.*

Sharing

"More people are trying to help one another and help themselves than at any time I can remember."—*Henry Ford.*

Linked

"Religion and normality are, for me, synonymous terms."—*Mahatma Gandhi.*

The Children's Corner

Bedtime Round the World

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS bedtime for little boys and girls. Mother spread a patchwork quilt over Tommy's bed, not because it was a cold night, but because Tommy had obeyed so promptly when called upstairs to bed. When Tommy saw this quilt be hurried to undress. He knew something nice always happened when mother brought out this quilt. Each silken piece had a story and one never knew exactly what story was forthcoming when told to choose the patch one desired. Tommy closed his eyes, counted three and pointed to a patch. It was a lovely chrysanthemum on Japanese silk, which made the story start in Japan, Mother said.

"Shall I tell you how little boys all around the world are saying good night to their mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters?"

Across the ocean in Japan is a little boy called O-Sada-chan. It was supper-time when he came home from school, and after that he could not waste a minute from preparing his lessons for tomorrow. School begins very early in the morning and he must be ready to leave his house by 7 o'clock. When his mother sees his head begin to nod over his book, she speaks gently to him. O-Sada-chan closes his book, bows low to his father and mother, saying, "Oyasumi nasai." This means, "May you have a peaceful rest!" Then he mounts the stairs to the room which he shares with his older brothers, and soon is asleep on his pfutong, or mattress, on the soft floor.

In China lives a little boy called Pao Tung. Pao Tung has had an exciting day firing off crackers at his school. It was a special holiday in celebration of Confucius's birthday. Pao Tung did not know very much about Confucius, but he loved the noise of the fireworks and now that evening has come, he is quite ready to say, "Tsai chien" (good night) to his mother as she draws the curtains around his bed.

Nikita is a little Russian boy who loves the toy sleigh his father gave him. On days when he has been especially good, or very polite to his sister Olga, his mother allows him to play with it before bedtime. And so tonight he pats it as he puts it away, saying to it, "Do svidanlia," which means, "Farewell till we meet again."

In Roumania, little Andrei is saying "Adio" to his mother, making us think how closely related he is to his Spanish cousin, Miguel. Miguel is calling "Adios" to his sisters and brothers. There are many sisters and brothers in Miguel's family and the older ones take care of the little children.

A gentle breeze is blowing through the streets of Istanbul as Abdullah, the little Turkish boy, goes to bed. His bed is a couch and he is eager to throw himself upon it tonight because it has been his first day in the Mission School and he has tried hard to learn all that the American teachers taught him. His mother would love to have him tell her all about the school and the teachers, but his eyes close as he murmurs, "Allaha-issmarladik" (farewell!)

Under the starry sky on a Grecian hillside, little Andreas, the goatsherd, nestles down under warm skins. To a shooting star he murmurs, "Khairete!"

Wooden shoes have ceased clattering as Hans, a little Dutch boy, says, "Goeden nacht! tot wederziens!"

In Sweden, Johann calls "Farval" to his playmates and says "God natt" to his family as he climbs the stair to his little bed.

Our little German cousin, Elsa, says, "Gute nacht," schlafen. Sie wohl!" Sweet dreams is his wish for all the family.

And our French cousin, Pierre, waves "Au revoir" to his toys as his nurse carries him off to bed. He's the only little boy who has been reluctant to go!

And last of all, there's the little English boy, Arthur, whose eyes are almost closing as he says, "Good night, everybody! See you in the morning!"

The Adventures of Waddles

THE DRAKEVILLE U. MADE RECENTLY A SPLENDID CHANGE, WE DUCKS AGREE.
INSTEAD OF BENCHES, DESKS, AND WALLS, AND LECTURES HELD IN STUFFY HALLS,
THE CLASSES MEET IN GLAD ARRAY UPON THE POND; AND, LET ME SAY,
THAT SINCE THIS CHANGE TO OPEN AIR, AN ABSENTEE IS VERY RARE.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Campaign Cross Fire

THE tumult and the shouting of the presidential hustings in the United States will continue another week. But in all probability the climax of the campaign was reached in the enthusiastic reception accorded to President Hoover when he spoke in Madison Square Garden, New York, last night.

While the President's speech was less spectacular than some he has made, it was of a nature which may and should appeal to serious well-wishers of the Republic and sink deeply into public thought. His continued adherence to doctrines of "freedom of the individual," "equality of opportunity," and growth by "the cooperation of free men" in contrast to the regimentation involved in socialistic experiments is, in these times, proof of moral courage.

His challenge that the extension of government ownership and bureaucracy is not liberalism but its opposite, in that it would impose additional burdens upon the people and limitations upon liberty, must give pause to the impetuous. And the bold reiteration of his conviction that a victory over poverty can be won by pressing on under the established American system shows that he looks not backward but forward.

Governor Roosevelt last week wound up his second major campaign trip with speeches at Atlanta and Baltimore. In the Atlanta address he reiterated the worthy aim of reëstablishing the purchasing power of the rural half of the American population, though he omitted to say just how this would be done, except that it would be by some kind of a tariff benefit. This gave President Hoover the occasion to assert at Indianapolis that the Governor had performed a "new shuffle" by deciding late in the campaign to omit agricultural duties from his general condemnation of tariffs when he found himself entangled in conflicting promises.

But Mr. Roosevelt reached the height of his oratorical effects with his "Four Horsemen" speech at Baltimore when he charged the Republican Administration with "destruction, delay, deceit, and despair." As to the destruction which he attributes to official encouragement of speculation and of foreign lending, he apparently forgets that while the State Department was perfunctorily approving foreign bonds he was busy selling them. As to the preaching of despair, it seems hardly consistent to censure the President for counseling hopefulness in 1930 and at the same time berate him now for frankly telling farmers and workers that their immediate future is bound up in the general effort for economic recovery.

And when the Governor comes to cite the Republican prohibition plank as an example of deceit, and in so doing attempts to disguise the fact that it alone undertakes to offer a constructive substitute, he has his foot near the stirrup of the horse he has named.

But it is when he enlarges upon the charge of delay that Mr. Roosevelt falls farthest from the level of fairness and frankness which the American people expect from a presidential candidate. One may think much or little of the efficacy of the numerous actions President Hoover took in 1930 and 1931 to stem the tide of deflation. But to say that "he did absolutely nothing to remedy the situation" is, as the President with warrant replied, a "violation of the truth"—a violation which should redound to Mr. Hoover's benefit on November 8.

Criticism From the Stage

WHEN Miss Eva Le Gallienne told an audience of women in New York City recently that "the theater has fallen into the hands of real estate men," she was merely boldly articulating what the whole of the theatrical world knows.

Indeed, the "little theater" movement and independent guilds which have multiplied the last few years are the outward and practical result of the revolt against a system which had gradually gained control of the American dramatic stage—a system wholly commercial in its outlook. It will be argued in some quarters that under the real estate operators' régime new theaters rose overnight in the vicinity of Broadway and Forty-second Street; that many of them achieved box-office prosperity. To that contention must be opposed the fact that the period was one of rather reckless spending, during which a public bent on amusement at any price showed little discrimination between the good and the bad.

When a large proportion of the theater structures of the United States are owned, leased or controlled by a handful of men, the producer of plays may suffer many things at their hands. When the real estate men know little and care less for the theater as an art, but "consider it principally as a means to make money," to quote Miss Le Gallienne again, the public is apt to be poorly served.

That this is not merely an academic conclusion is proved by the fact that many thoughtful people have been disappointed so often that they have lost the habit of theater-going. Obviously, something is wrong in the State of Denmark when 83 per cent of the commercial productions in the theaters of New York City during the season of 1931-1932 are listed as failures in the Billboard's "Index of the New York Legitimate Stage."

The current stage, like current literature, needs above all a renaissance from the decadent and frankly vulgar. That Augean task need not entirely devolve upon the efforts of the independents; having had ample occasion in these latter and leaner times to read the handwriting on the wall, the so-called commercial theater may well take a hand in achieving the ideal American theater.

Wheat in the Modern World

WHEAT is selling at the lowest price in history, at least for 350 years, because of the tremendous volume on the world markets. The earth continues to yield her increase in disregard of low prices. Latest statistics show that the year's harvest is slightly above last year's, and is being unloaded on a market already laboring under the problem of disposing of old stocks, or "carryover," now the largest in modern times.

During a period of falling prices economic activity is supposed to run down to a lower level of output. The manufacturer curtails operations. He experiences relatively little difficulty in doing so. He need consult nobody else.

It often happens that he is not faced with competition outside his own country. Sometimes indeed, he is making an article in common with only a few others, who will naturally follow suit. But the farmer is singularly handicapped in making the same adjustment by the fact that he is one of millions producing the same commodity throughout the world. In a good many cases he lives from hand to mouth. Livelihood, routine, or sheer habit persuades him to sow his wheat even when he sees by the newspapers that the returns are hardly likely to compensate him for his labor. Maybe there will be a failure in the crop in another part of the world. Perhaps prices will improve for this or another reason during the long interval between sowing and harvest. So the farmer in general remains faithful to his soil.

This problem is nowadays aggravated by several new developments. One is that inclement forces are less and less likely to come to the aid of the farmer in readjusting his lot. They would most probably be counterbalanced by the continuance of superabundance in areas not so visited. For instance, this year's bounty has been reaped in spite of the comparatively poor yields in two of the greatest belts, Russia and Danubia. The fact is that the world is no longer suffering from a deficit economy. Smiling fields everywhere mock the expectation of a drastic cut in yields.

Is it something which should disturb humanity that the earth is so full of the goodness of the Lord? Just the reverse. It should challenge human organization to divert its technique from production to consumption. A great step forward has been taken by the disappearance of the old plaint that overproduction is the trouble. This has already been laughed out of public discussion, and men and women are now turning their thoughts to the subject of what can be done to overcome the real difficulty, which is underconsumption. Along this path a better return for the farmer could be achieved.

The Lure of Manganese

FOR some time there has been a grave lack of comprehension, on the part of the general public, of the exact *raison d'être* of manganese. Two years ago it appeared to be the chief "dumping" product of the Soviets. More recently an otherwise discerning press reported it to be the source of mother-love.

And now Dr. Raymond A. Dart of the University of Witwatersrand finds that between 5000 and 6000 years ago the Stone Age miners of South Africa furnished the more civilized Egyptians with manganese with which to adorn the eyebrows of their women.

Cosmetics were evidently familiar to the ancient Greeks. The poet, Leonidas of Tarentum, very frankly remarked, as given in Cowper's translation:

> You give your cheeks a rosy stain,
> With washes dye your hair,
> But paint and washes both are vain
> To give a youthful air. . . .
> An art so fruitless then forsake,
> Which though you much excel in,
> You never can contrive to make
> Old Hecuba young Helen.

In the first century of the present era, Marcus Valerius Martialis wrote in Latin verse:

> The golden hair that Gulla wears
> Is hers: Who would have thought it?
> She swears 'tis hers, and true she swears,
> For I know where she bought it.

Might not the Egyptian contributor to "The Book of the Dead," who stated,

> Thine eyebrows are twin goddesses
> Who sit enthroned in peace

have continued something like this:

> But I am not deceived. I saw
> Your stick of manganese.

Expensive Glory

WHAT means all this flag waving on the north Atlantic? The new Rex had hardly been sent forth by Premier Mussolini to carry the pride of Italy across the seas when another gigantic liner slid off its tallow-covered ways. Soon the beautiful knife-like prow of the Normandie will cut through cold winter waters on its first trip to America, and France will be the happy sponsor of the new mistress of the seas. Now there comes a report from England through the New York Times, indicating that prominent opinion in England expects work soon to be restarted on the Cunard mystery ship, now shored up in lonely immensity in its cradle on the Clyde. England's sea pride has been challenged, and she will find the money somehow.

This may be all for the glory and comfort of men, but it is adding a passenger-carrying capacity of more than 5000 persons a week to a fleet of north Atlantic ships already suffering from the most acute overcapacity. The life of a ship can be almost indefinitely extended and where new ships have been built, old ones have not been scrapped in sufficient quantities to keep the supply down to the demand. If there is not some sort of tonnage limitation placed upon the amount of shipping in operation, either to prevent more building or, more important at the moment, to force scrapping—these new ships over which there has been so much rejoicing are likely to prove most efficient transports to a species of maritime financial wrecks.

The reasons for their construction at such an unhappy time are easily explained. Each merchant marine company has acted upon the theory that with larger, faster and more luxurious ships it could wrest an additional share of the total traffic from its competitors. Each company has been urged, and aided financially where the budget permitted, by the government of its country, which has been limited by treaty from building a larger navy and hence has turned to the construction of a powerful auxiliary merchant marine.

Now is the time to come to agreement on future plans. The completion of the Cunarder will mark the end of one round of construction. Outstanding advantages caused by modern ships are well leveled out. There is a rough sort of status quo, developed out of the efforts of everyone to excel.

Here is a level on which to base negotiations for the control of supply. A limit might be placed by voluntary agreement upon the total number of tons which each line can have in operation. Then those ships left could be run profitably. And within the tonnage limit each line might modernize in future, build and scrap to its heart's content, without precipitating another tragic period of overcapacity. Here is at least one line along which voluntary negotiations might proceed. It is time there be introduced some note of sound business into all this maritime glory.

The Appeal for the Under Dog

A MOVING appeal is made by Mr. George Lansbury, the leader of the British Parliamentary Labor Party, in a letter addressed to the editor of The Times. He calls attention to the condition of 3,000,000 of unemployed "forced to live on a mere pittance," their "ever-increasing degradation and penury," and the unrest growing among them which needs no Russian influences to account for it, and is leading to occasional clashes with the police.

He dwells on the paradox of a situation which condemns men and women to lack work and food because there exists a superabundance of commodities, and asks why the Government is "economizing" on work which would give more consuming power to the masses, and hence more opportunity to producers.

Refusing to believe that unemployment or poverty is an "act of God or a freak of nature," he inveighs against the "man-made evil of destitution in the midst of plenty," and appeals to the leaders of Christendom for a campaign to organize war against poverty as earnestly as it organized a war against its fellow men.

Who is there, of any party, or any nation, who is not ready to sympathize with Mr. Lansbury's ardent appeal? One cannot but feel that if there were as much whole-hearted enthusiasm among all the well-intentioned people of England and America who are in favor of a moderate and enlightened policy, the resultant driving power would soon remove the difficulties which are hanging like a millstone round the necks of the nations.

Even today, after three years of economic stress such as no living person remembers, there is still lacking a full imaginative realization of the personal affliction it has brought upon millions of human beings in our midst. It is the first duty of reformers to realize the true state of affairs, not in terms of statistics, but of human experience. And it is well that we should listen to such men as Mr. Lansbury, who know the lives of the poor, and can interpret statistics in terms of what they feel and suffer.

Perhaps it is true that Mr. Lansbury's appeal does not offer very much on the constructive side. But instead of making that a reproach against him, it is more profitable to try to supply what is lacking in his argument. The exercise of moderation allied with the enthusiasm of Mr. Lansbury would lead, for example, to an irresistible demand which would compel the diplomats of the world to adopt the most salutary of all methods of economy—disarmament. And while it should be realized that stringent economies which relieve the taxpayer are essential, there are other "economies" which are not really economies at all.

Nor have statesmen yet come to grips with the problems of the World Economic Conference, in which the governing idea for each nation should surely be that every other nation is a potential "consumer," and that the success of the conference depends on the extent to which that idea in fact governs it. There is room, indeed, for the heart of "Uncle Lansbury," as he is called by the workers of England, to give impetus to the calculating intellects of statesmen and economists.

Editorial Notes

Prof. Richard Borden of New York University blames the tempo of modern life for the condensing and shortening of American English. He proposes an Academy of Speech for the teaching of correct pronunciation. But, alas, even with that the festive stude would perhaps arrive by the El, buy some books at the coöp, knuckle down as a dig, cram for the exams, and expect, if he could sit pretty with the profs, to take his B. A. okay.

Rio de Janeiro sees 10,000 workers parade happily because a new law cuts their labor down to eight hours a day. Many cities would hold even larger parades if the workers could only get their working periods up to that.

It is said that one adult out of every ten in the United States is a public servant or official. In view of this proportion it might be wise to inspect the various ships of state for possible stowaways.

From the polar regions to head of the National Economy League is a long jump, but in the latter capacity Rear Admiral Byrd is encouraging others to "dash to the polls."

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS

CONTINUITY in policy is particularly desirable in the realm of foreign affairs; and it is perhaps for this reason that, amid the instability of French Ministries, one post, and one post alone, offers a relative security of tenure. Prime Ministers change, Finance Ministers come and go, War Ministers pass in quick succession; but the Foreign Minister has some chance of remaining.

It is strange that there is not more competition for this office. When Aristide Briand retired, Pierre Laval took his place provisionally; but despite the journeys to Washington, to Berlin, and to London, nobody supposed that Pierre Laval was more than a stop-gap.

The only two serious contestants for an appointment which is comparatively permanent, were André Tardieu and Edouard Herriot. Joseph Paul-Boncour, though he is the delegate of France at the League of Nations, and might have developed ambitions to be the master of foreign affairs, had particularly studied military matters, and by knowledge, sympathy, and association, was obviously fitted for the War Ministry.

* * *

M. Tardieu has always been connected with diplomacy. When he was editorial writer for the Temps, he occupied himself almost exclusively with foreign affairs. As a young man he lectured in the United States on the tangled alliances of Europe. His earliest books were on this subject. During the war he rendered remarkable services to the allied cause as High Commissioner in America.

Everybody knows he was the right-hand man of Georges Clemenceau at the Peace Conference in 1919. He is credited with having drafted a good deal of the Treaty. Much has been published on the Conference, but I still regard his volume on the proceedings of Paris as one of the most authoritative and illuminating documents we possess. Even when M. Briand was still nominally Foreign Minister, it was André Tardieu who, at the London Naval Conference, and at the Hague conference on reparations and the evacuation of Rhineland, was the real representative of France. At the opening of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, he it was who was charged with the French interests.

It is natural, then, that he should take up the succession of Aristide Briand; and had the elections of May last given him a majority, he would doubtless have become the quasi-permanent Foreign Minister of France. But he had a rival in Edouard Herriot, the leader of the Radicals, who was also clearly designated by his past as a possible occupant of the Quai d'Orsay. It so happened that the Moderates were defeated, and the Radicals were victorious; and therefore Edouard Herriot obtained the post he coveted.

It would, perhaps, be correct to say that M. Herriot was the only politician who actually coveted the post. For although M. Tardieu would undoubtedly have retained it if he had won the elections, his retention of the post would rather have been the result of circumstances than of a definite desire. He is, like most French politicians of the first rank, versatile and protean. He is the type of the brilliant man who perpetually seeks fresh fields in which to distinguish himself.

So that, after all, the choice narrowed down to Edouard Herriot. By this I do not mean that M. Tardieu was not disappointed; he would certainly have wished to fulfill the tasks to which he had set his hands. Nor do I mean that a score of politicians would not have been glad of the opportunity of going to the Quai d'Orsay; no politician could afford to miss such a prize. But I mean that M. Herriot alone, among those who were truly eligible for the post, looked upon the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as providing the opening of a new career to be persistently pursued.

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Normally—and this is a fact which is often criticized—the French politician is as willing to take charge of one ministry as of another. He feels that he is equally competent in the Agricultural Department as in the Labor Department, and is just as much at home in the Navy as in the Army. He does not mind being transferred from Finance to Justice; and the Colonies will suit him just as well as Commerce. It is all one whether he directs Education or the Interior. His job is, first of all, to be Minister; and Minister of what does not particularly matter.

The Prime Minister in France takes whatever portfolio he pleases. He usually takes the most important portfolio. Now the importance of the portfolios depends on the conditions of the moment. Of recent years the portfolios of War, of Finance, and of Foreign Affairs have been successively the most important. But, quite conceivably, some other branch of government, such as the Interior, Education, or Colonies, might be found more interesting. It is extremely significant that Foreign Affairs, which once were regarded as a mere backwater of the Government, should now be regarded as dominating everything.

In the pre-war days the public paid comparatively little heed to the conduct of foreign affairs. There were exciting moments and alarming incidents, but ordinarily the Foreign Minister was not especially in the public eye. He was looked upon rather as a specialist, and was left alone to pursue his plans. Ministries came and went; he stayed, because it was not worth while troubling oneself about what he was doing. He was hardly a politician at all; he was a permanent official.

I cannot tell offhand how many governments toppled during the four years of Gabriel Hanotaux and the seven years of Théophile Delcassé at the Quai d'Orsay; but, as a guess, I would put the number at a good baker's dozen. Yet those years of Hanotaux and of Delcassé were perhaps the decisive years for Europe, and determined the lining up of the powers for the great conflict.

This character of irremovability, in strong contrast with the mutability of other ministries, has distinguished the post of Foreign Minister. It is then strange that ministers would seem to have preferred the vicissitudes of office to a virtually irrevocable situation. There are several partial explanations. The first may be that politicians, who do not, as a rule, even tacitly, admit their ignorance, shrank from accepting grave responsibilities which they could scarcely pretend to understand. Diplomacy, for them, was occult and mysterious. In the second place, it may be they considered that foreign affairs left the public cold, and only occasionally was political capital to be made out of them. Again, it may be that, by definition, the politician is plastic, and really enjoys the fluctuations of fortune and the surprises of changeableness. However this may be, the French politician appears to have respected the need for a certain durability in the direction of foreign affairs.

* * *

It will be observed that, since the war, there has been a total transformation of the scene. The public is no longer indifferent; the public is more interested in international questions than in domestic questions. The principal columns of the newspapers, day by day, are filled with the discussion of international problems and the record of the activities of the Foreign Ministers. I will not stay to ask whether, on balance, this publicity is good or bad; it is undoubtedly admirable that the public should be informed, but it can be urged that public debates on delicate problems are sometimes inconvenient and have undesirable consequences.

Aristide Briand, with his exceptional perspicacity, quickly became aware of the public interest in diplomacy, and at the same time realized that the post of Foreign Minister had not lost its old stability. He was at once the most conspicuous and the most permanent of ministers. He was continually in the limelight and he was constantly in office. He was carrying out the highest, and in some respects the noblest, functions of the statesman; and, by a just compensation, he was not in political jeopardy.

It is to this succession that Edouard Herriot aspires. He is not concerned to keep the Premiership—anybody can be Prime Minister. But he is concerned to remain, under changing Prime Ministers, the immutable Foreign Minister, representing his country in the eyes of the world, and organizing and consolidating peace.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

For Silent Whistling

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For the first time that I can recall, I am presuming to take issue with The Christian Science Monitor! In your issue of Sept. 29 under the heading, "On Whistle and I'll Come to You," you say: "No one but the most hardened misanthrope would wish to abolish whistling. The world needs the gayety it engenders." Now I wonder if there is anything at all to bear out the popular tradition that whistling is necessarily the product of gayety.

On cross-examination two or three habitual whistlers have admitted to me that in their cases the practice was the result of vacuity rather than of gayety. At any rate, in a world beset with noise, and in which each person is only one among those present, might it not be quite as effective and at least worth trying, to form the practice of silent whistling?

MARCIA E. TURNER.

Ames, Iowa.

Beer Taxes and the "Forgotten Man"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt says the budget must be balanced, and points out that the daily Treasury statement at the end of the first quarter of the fiscal year, made Sept. 30, 1932, showed excess of expenditures over receipts of $402,943,002, a rate which if continued would give us a deficit for the year of $1,600,000,000. He expresses the hope that it will not be necessary to increase taxes, and declares that a modifying of the Volstead Act will bring in several hundred million dollars a year toward balancing the budget. He makes clear that the tax on beer would be made only in those states which by state law allow the sale of beer. Only Maryland, Nevada, New York, Massachusetts, Montana, Wisconsin and Rhode Island do not have state prohibition laws.

No one proposes a beer tax of more than 25 per cent. To get several hundred million dollars from those states or even a larger number of states, granting that some other states might later repeal their prohibition laws—and the prohibition forces have not been running up any white flags of surrender yet—the people must spend for beer in those states alone four times the several hundred millions Roosevelt would get in tax for balancing the budget. Assuming that "several hundred millions" would be $500,000,000, then $2,000,000,000 now being spent for rent, food, clothing and other necessities and comforts of life must be withdrawn from such industries in the wet states and go for beer! It must be withdrawn from industries which employ from four to seven times as many men per million dollars of invested capital as the brewing industry employs!

The federal census of manufacturers shows that for each million dollars of invested capital, the brewing industry employs 78 men. Other industries, such as automobiles, radios, shoes, clothing, food, and scores of others, employ from four to seven times as many men per million dollars of invested capital as the brewing industry. The average is 328 men for each million dollars of invested capital.

According to Roger W. Babson, the well-known business economist, "There is probably no one factor which would more quickly bring a business panic and a period of unemployment than the nullification by legislation of prohibition and a return of the saloon." This ought to be clear to any fairly intelligent person, and would be clear to all if many were not so insistent on turning their reason inside out and their logic upside down.

Beer is the "poor man's drink." In the name of reason, what has become of Governor Roosevelt's "forgotten man"?

ELTON RAYMOND SHAW.

Detroit, Mich.

Two Veterans of the Road

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the last few weeks I have been much interested in two articles in the Monitor, the one a news item concerning the twenty-year-old motorcar of Mr. M. S. Owen of Lewiston, Idaho, and the other a later editorial based upon it. My interest arises from the fact that my own "Susie" is a motor vehicle of the same make and vintage, though she antedates Mr. Owen's by some 19,000 engine numbers, hers being 83,731, as against his 102,517. While Susie will celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of a continuously active existence in January next, her age is not so unusual as her spryness in what might be considered her sunset years.

In 1924 she went to Colorado; in 1927 to Ohio, to the Pacific Northwest via Yellowstone Park, thence to southern California via Crater Lake, the Redwood Trail and Yosemite Valley and home via the Grand Canyon and the Santa Fe Trail; in 1929 again to the Pacific coast via the Apache Trail and Yuma, thence north to Lake Tahoe and home via Reno, Salt Lake City and through the high Rockies; in 1931 to New Orleans and Mobile; and I trust the end is not yet. And equally remarkable is the fact that replacements and repairs on these journeys have totaled not more than $10 or $15.

Whether or not this sort of record is something to brag about depends upon one's point of view. We hesitate to say what the situation of the motorcar industry would be today if even a majority of cars had been kept in service as long as Mr. Owen's and mine.

But I venture to say for Mr. Owen and myself that while we may find ourselves attracting considerable comment from our fellow travelers on the highway, with even a few jeers amid the cheers, we console ourselves with the thought that we have not squandered our substance upon riotous transportation and are still able to secure clothing, food and shelter without resort to the Salvation Army.

FRANK C. TRIPP.

Topeka, Kan.